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International Journal

OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

VOLUME 30, No. 8

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To Journal Readers of 2054 A.D.

THE REVEREND ROBERT EM-ERY BAGGS, minister of Washington Street Baptist Church, Lynn, Massachusetts, on behalf of his church, has graciously invited us to send a message to the people of 2054 A.D. A copy of this issue of the Journal, April 1954, will be enclosed, along with other materials of interest, in a Time Capsule. This will be buried under the altar of the church as part of the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the church during the Easter Season. The capsule is to be opened in 2054 A.D., for the church's two hundredth anniversary.

The Journal will be completing its first thirty years of service in September of this year. We are glad to join the Washington Street Baptist Church in thinking about the present situation and its implications for the years ahead. "Would you dare include . . ." writes Mr. Baggs, "your own analysis of our times and then state your hopes, dreams and prayers for their day." (Meaning 2054.)

As I write this, the big event to which we are looking forward is the second meeting of the World Council of Churches, to be held in Evanston, Illinois, in August. Its theme, "Christ the Hope of the World," is an affirmation of confidence in the midst of a world situation which gives little to hope from it without Christ.

The great fact of the church and the message it brings is the most significant part of the entire picture of our modern world. Not the atom. Not the world powers in their frenzied behavior. Not jet propulsion. The hope for it all lies in Christ and the redemption of man and his things and ways which Christ brings. Even in the midst of our frantic, wildeyed behavior in many relationships, the influence of Christ permeates our culture and tempers our behavior in many other relationships. The year 2054 should find men much more disciplined in Christian faith and living than we are in 1954.

The secondary fact about the church is its ecumenical paradox. We move closer together-and at the

same time farther apart. There is something good about the freedom of denominations to seek, to experiment, to evangelize, to crusade. There is something terribly bad about the tendency to make those denominational aims ends in themselves. The maturing of the denominational ventures, separately performed, must be in a returning to oneness, bearing the fruit of the venture if it be good, for the benefit of the whole. The year 2054 should find men much more mature than we are in 1954.

In Christian education there is coming a new theological orientation, but with it some tendency toward theological preoccupation. Theological indoctrination is important only as it aids the individual in his adventure with God, the development of his being as a child of God, and the perfection of his relationships with his fellows.

There is a growing impatience with the "walls of separation" which attempt to segregate the religious interests of persons into a sort of spiritual cloister. There is developing a serious concern on the part of both religious and secular education for the integration of all the forces that make a person and the elevation of them to a level consistent with the insights of religion.

The great tragedy in Christian education is two-fold: we are reaching less than half of the children and young people, and are only "half reaching" that half. We know how to do much better than we do but we trifle with out great commission. Well over 3,000,000 babies are born each year. The church and its families have the responsibility for their religious nurture. Over 1,500,000 of them will be neglected. Long before 2054 this condition should be corrected. God grant that yet in this generation we can give a better accounting than we can today.

Our good wishes to Washington Street Baptist Church of 1954 and of the year 2054. With this and other churches the Journal and the National Council of Churches look forward to a growing service throughout the coming century.

Thirty - Thirty One

THE JOURNAL opened its thirtieth year last September by reaching the largest circulation of its history, well over 30,000. In February the circulation went past 31,000. There has been a gain of nearly 25% in the last two and a half years. The staff wishes to thank the many readers who have helped to make this possible by telling friends about the Journal and by increasing the size of club subscriptions to churches.

Many have commented on improvements in the Journal. It is increased circulation which makes these improvements possible. Every reader can help celebrate the completion of thirty years of service by the Journal and can help insure a still better magazine by securing new subscriptions. The orchids go, to date, to a subscriber who has secured forty-five new subscriptions since last fall. That takes devotion and imagination.

Design for Teaching

HE MAY ISSUE of the Journal is to be one of the most helpful special issues yet published. It will tell how the best church school teachers go about their work. The twenty short articles, mostly by lay workers, are being illustrated with drawings by John Steiger, who is also designing the cover. These articles will tell simply, step by step, what goes into good preparation, teaching, evaluation and planning again.

A large extra supply will be printed, for it will be the kind of special issue churches will want to buy in large enough quantities of extra copies to provide every worker with a copy, and to have a dozen or so left for future use with new teachers. It will also be in demand for leadership schools and for college and seminary classes.

One of the reasons many church schools are not measuring up to high standards is that individual teachers do not understand how to go about their teaching and no one in the church has the skill to show them. This special issue will be just the kind of tool a minister or superintendent needs in coaching teachers, and to give a teacher to keep permanently as a guide to good teach-

Virgil E. Foster

Helping Youth to Find Life

y Walter D. Cavert

N OLD BOOK of conundrums has as its final question, "What the greatest riddle of all?" The Iswer is: "Life, for we must all give up." For most people life is a ride. They live and die without disvering the meaning of human exence. From the time of the rich ung ruler down to our own day ople have been crying out, "How n I find life?"

Consider carefully the three-fold aswer which Jesus gave to this queston, for it has basic implications for who are engaged in the Christian taining of boys and girls.

spect the Christian heritage

"If you would enter into life, keep commandments," said Jesus. If is sounds like a commonplace sugstion, remember that the clue of owledge is to respect the basic inhits of the past. We show our folly d not our wisdom if we become a re of moral experimenters who fail profit by the accumulated experice of our ancestors. The Christian will be lived at its best only when surely grounded in the highest nievements of those who have gone fore us. We do not outgrow the st. We grow out of it.

Our moral and spiritual heritage not to be ignored. Christianity has roots deep in history and no one qualify as an intelligent disciple Christ until he has become intitely familiar with the literature of Old and New Testaments. Unless have helped young people to know a lunderstand the Bible and the try of the church, we have not en the first step toward preparing m for life. No series of discussis, however interesting, can take place of a serious study of the ginal records of the Christian faith.

But a conventional morality based on a traditional faith is never enough. To be good in a dull, routine sort of way is perilously near to being good for nothing. Such goodness brings no deep personal satisfaction and is of little value to one's fellowmen. Seeking to jolt the young ruler free from his self-centered complacency and give him the thrill of a great adventure, Jesus threw at him the challenge, "Sell all that you have and give to the poor." Obviously Jesus did not intend this as a binding command on all people, for he told Zaccheus that salvation had come to his house when the tax-gatherer promised he would give half his goods to feed the poor. Back of Jesus' words, however, is a basic principle capable of universal application.

Life can never be had on any cheap and easy basis. It involves outgoing love which is willing to pay the price of costly identification with the needs of others. True Christian living always has a plus element that makes it a joyous venture of service and love. All through the teaching of Jesus runs the constant theme that one can find life only by giving it away. For the Christian, the pot of gold containing the true riches of life is not to be found at the end of some gaily colored rainbow but at the foot of the cross.

If young people are mainly concerned about security, they will miss the road that leads to abundant living. No church program can meet their deepest needs unless it sounds the call to share their faith, work sacrificially in community service projects, and reach out to meet the needs of people around the world. To live safely and comfortably, always looking out for number one, never making any sacrifices, refusing to give oneself in service but trying to make others serve us,—this is not the way to find life but to lose it. The people

whom history has remembered with deepest gratitude are not those who hung back like cowards on the edge of life but threw themselves into it with all their enthusiasm and resources. Kagawa's one rule for happy living is said to be, "Give yourself freely and without reserve in the service of others." He has no second rule

Follow Christ

"And come and follow me," said Jesus. He summoned the young man to a great loyalty. This final aspect of Jesus' prescription for life must not be overlooked. Christ always calls for decision and dedication. Unless a person is willing to make a great commitment he cannot discover the ultimate secret of great living. A follower of Christ is not merely a nice person who leads a moral life, seeks the truth, and performs occasional good turns. He accepts Christ as the revelation of the truth and surrenders himself in obedience to the Master's will. Without evasion he gives his allegiance to Jesus Christ as Lord.

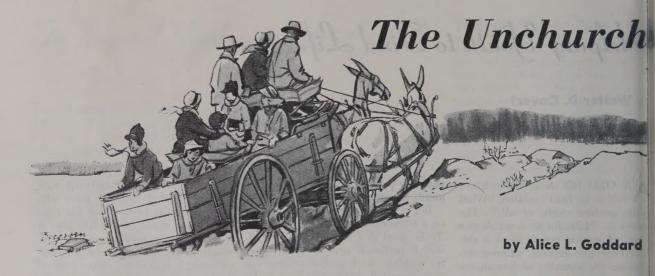
Perhaps the greatest difficulty in helping young people to understand this indispensable aspect of Christian discipleship is that many of them have never had intimate acquaintance with anyone who has made an uncompromising commitment of his life to the cause of Christ. They are familiar with the pettiness of church people but have seen no visible demonstration of spiritual greatness. More than anything else they need teachers and leaders who will make their own lives a true offering to Christ.

PRAYER

Dear Heavenly Father, lead us into a deeper understanding of our Christian heritage and its meaning for our own day. Give us a more daring faith, take the reluctance out of our obedience and help us to become complete disciples of thy Son, Jesus Christ. In his name and for the sake of the work we seek to do for him. Amen.

Identify yourself with the needs of others

r. Cavert is Field Director of the Synod if lew York for the Board of Christian Edu-



A PIONEER WOMAN who had lived in a sod house after moving to Dakota, was asked later, "What did you do for a Sunday school?"

She said, "We had one as soon as we got the sod house."

"Where did you get the children?"
"Get them? We went out after
them. As soon as we got a wagon
full of children we bumped it down
into the sod house and started a
Sunday school."

As in those days, there are still unchurched children and their families to go out after in every community. They are still the responsibility of concerned Christians. There has been no amendment of the divine command to "make disciples of all." And now every church has better facilities for doing this than a sod house and a wagon.

Who is responsible?

Whether the attempt to reach unchurched persons is best done by individuals, single churches, a group of neighborhood churches, or a community council of churches, depends upon the situation. There may be instances in which a single church must assume the responsibility for keeping up with the unchurched people in its own parish. At the other extreme, there are many large housing projects where cooperative efforts are generally necessary to reach large masses of people. Until these are organized, the local churches near

the project may make sure that every visitor to their churches is cordially welcomed.

One interested person working alone, if enthusiastic about finding unchurched people and bringing them into the church fellowship, can often enlist the interest of other church leaders.

When a church school staff becomes concerned, a workers' conference is a good place to do the planning. It is better to begin with a limited program which can be carried out satisfactorily and expand it gradually than to put all of the workers' energy into securing a prospect list. One person or a small committee may do the necessary detail work and allow the others to put their efforts into outreach.

Neighborhood churches often work together effectively to reach unchurched children and their families. Sometimes not all will cooperate but this needn't stop those who will. The cooperating churches will want to form a small joint committee. This committee may be composed of the ministers and one or more lay leaders from each church school. Each committee member is responsible for helping make plans, clearing these plans with his own church, and arranging to have his church share the responsibility.

In cooperative as well as in individual efforts one visit or home contact may not be enough to enlist a boy or girl in the church school. Plans should include continuing follow-up and suggestions of ways the person inviting the child can keep in contact with him.

Councils of churches and minis terial associations can stimulate guide, and coordinate neighborhoo or community-wide efforts to reac the unchurched. These organization can provide training for home visit ing and other approaches. They can hold a National Christian Teachin Mission in cooperation with the Na tional Council of Churches. The can be responsible for radio and tele vision programs and newspaper ar ticles that alert church members to their responsibility to unchurched boys and girls. Use of these media can create a community climate which will remind parents and church leaders of their responsibility for the religious nurture of children

Finding the unchurched

In some of the older and more stable communities, everyone knows who are the unchurched people. Any church actively concerned can try to get them into its church school program. However, in many communities today it will be necessary to work out definite plans first to locate the unchurched. Ways of doing this depend upon the nature of the community and the churches in it.

Perhaps the easiest way to locate those not in the church school is through the church leaders themselves and then through the public school teachers.

Frequently the pastor is called on to minister to unchurched families in times of crisis: death, serious illness, or marriage. Persons in these families, though few in number, are a worthwhile beginning for outreach efforts.

Mrs. Goddard is Director of Children's Work, Division of Education, National Council of Churches.

^{&#}x27;From a report given to the World's Sunday School Convention in 1889.

ust Be Reached

How to find unchurched children and their parents and bring them into the church school



Then there are the Scout groups, arch-sponsored clubs, and weekday arch school classes, all of which ten include children who do not gularly go to church school. Leads of these groups and Sunday arch school workers can coopere in checking records, making home alls, and inviting these club memors and their families into the arch's total program. Christian aders of classes and organizations eeting outside the church have a milar opportunity.

Many public school teachers and perintendents are church members. hey know which children do not to church school and will supply ese names to the church. No public hool teacher, however, should be ked to give information beyond at permitted by the policies of the mmunity's board of education.

Friends and neighbors are a naral source of information. Church hool classes may be asked as a oup to list their acquaintances and e churches they attend. Some are re to be discovered who do not at-nd any, or whose affiliation is unrain. Class members should be enuraged to bring unchurched friends do neighbors with them to church hool. An easy way to get acquaintin order to invite them is to ask ighbors to "television parties" at e's home.

Children like to watch for moving vns. Particular streets can be allotth to junior boys and girls living var or on them. They can report the addresses of newcomers to a desinated adult, who sees that the information reaches those responsible for calling.

Some church leaders ask in every home in which they call about families in the neighborhood who do not attend church school, and enlist the help of those in the home in reaching them.

Church school rolls and church membership lists deserve study. "Follow the family line" back into the home and ask about brothers and sisters. Systematic checking of old records often reveals pupils who have formerly attended the Sunday or vacation church school or have been on the nursery roll, but who no longer are active in any phase of the Christian education program.

Some churches have Christian education leaders in the lobby to help welcome strangers, find out if they have children, and plan with them to enroll the family in church school classes. This should be an integrated part of the local church's program to greet and follow up visitors.

Rechecking cards of previous surveys may be well worth the effort, to see if the families who gave a denominational preference have joined, and if those who gave no church preference were effectively reached by any church school. Also it is well to look for children who, since the survey, have reached the age of church school attendance.

House-to-house visitation is nearly always a good way to discover unchurched persons. Men's and women's groups may accept responsibility for this calling. One plan is to assign each member one block of the area around the church. Calling done by couples can be very effective. Training in a systematic plan for securing and using the desired information is important. Denominations, state councils of churches, or the Department of Educational Evangelism

of the National Council of Churches (79 E. Adams Street, Chicago 3, Illinois) can give help regarding survey techniques.

Business offices in many towns and cities have telephone directories listed by street addresses. These make possible a telephone census of families living in certain geographic areas. The minister or other qualified persons in the congregation may help train those making the telephone calls.

Veteran, farm, labor, and similar organizations generally include many parents among their members. It is well to contact their leaders and other members interested in the church to secure names of unchurched families

Utility companies will generally make available lists of new subscribers. These may be sorted geographically for follow-up.

In many cities there are commercial organizations that visit newcomers on behalf of business firms. Some of these visitors will be willing to give information about the local churches to the newcomers and will refer names to ministers, when the churches cooperate in asking for this service. There is usually no charge for this.

How to begin in reaching the unchurched

Careful planning at the start saves time and effort. It is well, first of all, to consult the Christian education committee or board, the body responsible in the church for evangelism and survey, and the minister. This clearance provides for integration of effort and a unified church program.

Having secured the names and addresses of unchurched people, these should be organized so as to expedite home visiting. Plans should include only what can be done in the time available, making allowance for necessary follow-up.

The people who are to do the calling need some training on how to go about it. If they are to talk to children, they may need help in learning ways of getting acquainted with them. Any invitation to a child needs to be followed by a contact with his parents. Training may include dramatizations of home calls. These would demonstrate how to relate special activities in the church



Callers should be able to tell about the church school program for various classes and departments.

program to the particular interests of the prospect.

Callers will want to be able to tell something about the church school program for the various classes or departments. Some of them may

make a scrapbook showing all the church school activities. However, the church should supply callers with printed leaflets listing all church school departments, children's and youth groups, women's societies, etc.,

How to Use This Issue of the Journal

For Christian Family Life Week see articles on pages 7, 9, 11.

Do you really want to reach those not in any church? See page 4.

Your public library can help you in religious education. If it isn't, it is likely because you don't know how to use it. See the article on page 12.

Is junior high work a weak spot in your church? Read the second in a special series on junior highs, on page 14.

How far can public schools go in religious education? You may be surprised by some of the answers in the article on page 20.

How children meet tragedy (or adults for that matter) depends upon what has already happened to them. See page 7.

Important Reprints

Protestants, Jews and Catholics, by Stanley I. Stuber, from the February 1954 special issue. A chart giving parallel list-ings of fundamental beliefs of Catholics, Jews and Protestants. Rearranged to be used as a small poster if desired. Single copies, 7c; 25 or more, 5c each; 100 copies, \$4.50.

The Unchurched Must Be Reached, by Alice L. Goddard, concluded on this page.

Single copies, 7c each; 60c per dozen.

The special series on The Church's Ministry to Handicapped Persons is to be reprinted in booklet form. Prices will be announced in a later issue of the Journal.

The new leaflet on table graces, We Ask the Lord's Blessing, from the March issue is available at 7c per copy, \$7.00 per 100.

Available from Department of Publication and Distribution, National Council of Churches, 79 E. Adams, Chicago, 3, and giving the time of church and church school services. It is better i this could be an annotated list wit some indication of the curriculum of program of each group. In coopera tive efforts the leaflet will includ information for each participating church.

Holding new pupils

A good church school program one of the best means of outreach Program study and improvemen should go hand in hand with out reach efforts. Children return to church where they have had inter esting experiences.

Newcomers need orientation. Boy and girls who have not been attend ing the church school need to be told what the class or departmen is studying and something of its plan and procedures. They want to fee at home as soon as possible. Parent of church school pupils may be asked to become informed and help teach ers do this.

Girls and boys go where they have friendly times with each other and with adults. Younger pupils can cal with adults on prospects their own ages and get acquainted with then in their homes. This gives a new member a feeling of having a friend in the group.

After a person is enrolled, it is advisable for the one inviting him to continue a personal interest in him until he is at home in the church school fellowship.

To hold pupils requires checking every absence. An absentee can quickly become an unchurched child unless leaders show they care and follow up his attendance. This can be done by telephone or mail; better still by a home visit. In cases of illness or continued absence the minister or church school superintendent may want to call also.

Every church school must increase its membership to keep pace with the birthrate. But to do that is not enough. The church school must go beyond holding its own and must reach the millions not now receiving any Christian education. No church can do the whole task but each church can do a share, however small, and every member can contribute something to this share. Until the commandment to . . . "make disciples of all" . . . is fulfilled, no church school dare be satisfied with its enrollment.

Tragedy in a Child's Life

by G. Baez-Camargo

A SAD, ashen face. A misty look in the eyes. If you saw it in nagazines or relief promotion posters ou have not been able to forget it. It was a picture of a half-starved Korean oy, "the child who wouldn't smile." He was a living symbol of the many undreds of thousands of children hroughout the world who have, in ur times, been struck by war and its rail of hunger, disease, displacement, ereavement, loss of home.

Ours is a blood-dripping age, reeped in tears, shaken by fear and nxiety, as perhaps no other before. roken homes by the million. Utter overty the common man's lot in any lands. Even to this day, several undred thousand displaced persons nd refugees. The map is splattered ith hotbeds of potential conflicts. lations and peoples are haunted by he menace of another and more readful war.

Perhaps many more children are aced today, and at an earlier age, an ever before, by disappointment and tragedy. Many are suffering uner the direct impact of disaster, there under its indirect consequences. ear, anxiety, insecurity in their parats and other adults poison the very r they breathe and tend to create them the mood that easily becomes a prey of depression and desondency.

But even far away from the scene actual conflict everyday life is full things that may thrust the child to confusion and despair. There are kness, accidents, economic anxiety, reavement, greed, hatred, violence, justice and immorality. The normal tild cannot be permanently or cometely kept from coming in conct with such disturbing realities. He periences them in his own person he sees them strike at his own mily, friends, neighbors. Even if ey do not occur under his very

eyes he often senses them and is influenced by them.

There are the many little things—not so little for the child—that hurt. A word, a gesture, a motion, the slightest indication of injustice, may leave a deep wound in a child's tender soul and become a hidden source of bitterness and disappointment. There was, for instance, little Ann, who had developed a grudge against everybody and everything, who hated the company of other children, who always preferred to be alone. It all went back to the day when she overheard her mother, a woman of re-

markable beauty (while Ann, in comparison, was homely), tell the nurse not to let "that ugly child" ever into the living room when she was entertaining visitors.

As for the adult so for the child, it is the sheer fact that innocents also suffer that makes the problem particularly acute. For that fact seems to challenge the belief in a heavenly Father of justice and infinite love. Henry was once having a grand time watching the firemen at work. But it was different when he caught a glimpse of one of them emerging from the dust and smoke of the



National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.
It is easier for a child to realize God's love when first he sees it reflected in the lives of those he loves and by whom he is loved.

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burning place with the charred body of a boy in his arms. At bedtime that evening his puzzled mind asked many questions. Was the boy naughty and had God punished him? Or was God not looking after him when the house burned? Didn't God care at all?

Again, there is the enigma of death, and the child's agony of soul when death strikes close at home. For weeks on end after his mother died, Johnny refused to go to church or to say his prayers. Someone, trying to be of comfort, had assured him emphatically that it was God who had taken his mother away. His mind reeled with questions. Why? Just why? Unable to find an answer, he harbored bitter resentment—against God!

Obviously, parent and teacher are here confronted with a very delicate task. It is a task that is made more difficult still by the fact that the child does not always express his doubts, frustrations and disappointments clearly or directly, either because of shyness or for fear of being rebuked. At other times a child's disappointment is expressed quite vigorously. But he gives vent to it through forms of behavior that deceive the naked eye as to their real cause. Tom is a typical case. He is only a year younger than his brother Peter. Peter is always stealing the show. So, Tom begins to act silly, to do the wrong things. It means being nagged and punished, but the experience brings him a secret satisfaction. At least he is able to attract attention.

Similarly a neglected, disappointed child may try, consciously or not, to "get even" through rebellious, vociferous, quarrelsome behavior. But often, under a rugged, unruly exterior, there is a tender and broken heart, longing for love, care and attention.

The task of the Christian parent and teacher, in helping a child to face disappointment and tragedy, is a delicate, difficult one. But it is also one of the most important and urgent. It is full of problems, but also full of opportunities to assist young lives in distress. It involves, first of all, an effort to understand the nature of each individual case, to reach deep down to the real causes of distress which may be many and varied. For instance, harmful repressions may be induced in the child by over-anxious adults, always doing things for him that he should do for himself. His



Keystone View Co.

Children are often puzzled by disappointments for which they see no cause.

natural activity, through which he would be able to learn and grow, is thus hindered and he develops repressions temporarily hidden by the pampering. A child's development may also be hindered when every way he goes he clashes head on with "don'ts." He then develops a sense of being a good-for-nothing or a perennial trouble. His personality either shrinks or develops in the wrong direction.

There are other causes of disappointment; such as, not being taken seriously; the paradox of being treated "just" as a child, but not really as a child; contempt for his make-believe world; broken promises of parents and other adults he has been taught to love and respect; the discovery, often in shocking circumstances, that his parents are not perfect beings; the conflict between his imagined world and the real world; insecurity about standards, if things allowed him when his elders are in a cheerful mood are violently disapproved when they are tired or busy; the wide gap that often exists between what some adults say and what they do; the difference between standards in his home and those in school, church and com-

But mere understanding is not enough. The child must have sincere friendship. There must be real concern and care for him. True friendship and sincere love are the royal highway to a child's heart. Love is the only key to real understanding. "And if I... understand all mysteries and all knowledge, ... but have no love, I am nothing." True love is not a vague, sweet feeling, but a dynamic sentiment that expresses itself in deeds. In assisting a distressed child, the main thing is not what to say to him, but how to treat him. It is in the love and sympathy of parents and teachers, rather than in their words of comfort and counsel, that a disappointed child finds courage and confidence.

Parents and teachers must also hold personally, as a living conviction. the Christian view of suffering and show the true Christian spirit in the face of mischance. The eager, prayerful searching of the scriptures by adults becomes then imperative, for answers to the questions that puzzle the child and the adult alike. Why do men suffer? Why is there unmerited suffering if God is just and loving? What is the practical meaning of God's care of his children? What about unanswered prayers? This search will make both our private study of the Bible and our "Bible lessons" with children, according to their comprehension, not a dry going over a book, but an earnest, expectant listening to God speaking to us through the sacred writings.

As we do that, we as parents and teachers are led to realize that the Christian answer to the problem of evil and suffering is not ultimately in a philosophical formula or a theological statement, but in a unique Person and a unique Event-Christ and his Cross. A Person in whom and an Event in which a God of mercy meets in a supreme encounter, the sinful world of men, and, through vicarious suffering, transforms pain into heavenly bliss, defeat into victory, shame into glory, death into life, and vanquishes evil by letting it spend itself in its most terrible blow.

But once the parent and teacher have taken hold of this answer, they still have the problem of interpreting it in words and acts a child can understand. This might seem an impossible task. For has not Paul called it, even for learned adults, "the foolishness of the cross"? How is anybody going to explain it to the mind of a child?

And yet, there must be something in the mind of a child that equips it to understand these mysteries. For "to such belongs the kingdom of heaven." And "unless you turn and become like children, you will never enter the kingdom of heaven." For God has "hidden these things from the wise and understanding and revealed them to babes." We are not justified in assuming that children cannot understand deep spiritual hings.

Perhaps we overlook the fact that here seem to be two types of understanding. There is understanding hrough rational processes. And there s understanding through personal experience, spiritual insight, inner comnunion with truth. In the last analysis, it is not a matter of "explaining" of the child the Christian answer to lisappointment and tragedy. It is

rather a matter of guiding him into a vital, personal experience of Christ and his love, an experience of confident trust in him that refuses to be broken and disappointed. An experience, not of a Pollyanna-like, starry-eyed optimism, but of true faith. A faith that is aware of the stark reality of pain and evil, but also sublimely aware of the ultimate reality of a God of love and justice who is leading towards a final victory of justice and love. An experience of being with Christ and therefore afraid of nothing, overcome by nothing.

This is an experience into which a child may certainly be guided, according to his age. It is an experience in which he can be helped to grow day by day. What experience could be more proper for a child than that of responding with his own love and trust to the love of Christ, once he becomes aware of it?

Obviously, there will be room and need for some explaining, words of comfort and encouragement, stories to illustrate points, other materials and procedures made available by Christian education. But it is much easier for a child to realize God's love for him and to commit himself to it when first he sees the reflection of divine love in the lives and character, the faith and courage, of those whom he loves and by whom he is loved, as they themselves face life with its trials and disappointments and tragedies.

A Troubled World Needs Christian Families

by John Charles Wynn

THIS IS THE HEYDAY for prophets of doom. But today's pessimism is well taken. It would be tard to exaggerate the peril in which our shrunken world now finds itself. If we do not become aroused to the langer of that condition and realize hat we are one human family, our loom appears sealed.

Simple as it is to gather indicaions of a troubled world by looking broad, we must make honest adnissions about the state of our own Jnion. The Hendrickson report now efore the U.S. Senate itemizes a rightful record of juvenile delinjuency across the land. The Kinsey tudies, so ably analyzed in these colmns during January, have astonished is with information about lowered ex morals in a changing society. The larming increase of broken homes ince World War II, the tensions beween races that boil up in housing lisputes and in gang warfare, the atent need for integrity in politics, ne now familiar warnings from civil efense officials about imminent destruction: these are enough to make a case for the oft heard claim that modern civilization is breaking down.

To the Christian the solution for a troubled world lies in only one direction: God-ward. The Bible's teachings are confirmed by history and personal experience; God accomplishes much of his purpose through people. And custom-fitted for the communication of his will to mankind is the family. A troubled world needs Christian families. For the Christian family enacts in daily living the very values that the world as a whole could adopt with such profit

We have long emphasized that little children come to religious knowledge through family life; yet somehow we have often left unsaid that adults are also enriched in their faith through family life.

Slowly parents begin to learn that the Christian faith is no extraneous concept to be added to home life as an accessory. It is the very framework into which all of life fits. It has to be acknowledged without despair that as parents we alone are not able to bring up our children perfectly; we require the aid of the Holy Spirit.

American churches are awakening to the value of education for Christian family life in their programs. The International Journal has often reflected the philosophy of this pioneering trend. But in Eastern Germany today, for example, parent education is no mere administrative concern; it is a dangerous profession. The catechists (roughly, the equivalent of our week-day teachers of religious education), go into the homes of their pupils not just to inform the Schmidts of how young Hans is doing in his studies of the Beatitudes, but to strengthen the Christian faith of the family in the face of persecution. In so doing they risk imprisonment or worse.

Family love

A troubled world desperately needs to overcome its hatred with love. But love does not break forth suddenly in the strategic realm of geopolitics. It is learned first of all at home. Nowhere does the family get nearer to its God-given purpose than in the expression of love. Doubtless the closest that we ever come to God-like love is in the self-giving love of a parent for a child. And the child in

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A troubled work desperately needs to overcome its hatrewith love. But love is learned first of a at home. The parent child relationship in a Providential relationship and God in the midst of it.

Roy L. Vernoi

return learns to love only as a response to this love that comes to him unrequested and unstintingly.

The parent-child relationship is a Providential relationship, and God is in the midst of it. As a matter of plain fact, he must be. For love in its essence is not so much a sentimental feeling as it is a heroic act. In family living, love supports, understands, provides, assures. In times of stress, whether in the home itself or the world outside, love is the power that sees us through.

Forgiveness

International politics would be greatly enhanced by less saving of face and more forgiveness. Again this is a spirit that is family bred. For there is no family in which wrongs are not committed. The call for forgiveness rises daily in home life. And there is no place that a forgiving spirit can be better and more easily fostered. Family members have to forgive seventy times seven; and this is a part of Christian growth.

If we learn to forgive each other, then how much the more must our Heavenly Father give the good gift of forgiveness to those who ask him? It is in the relationships of the family that we actually know what repentance means and what forgiveness can be. Members of a Christian family

thus educated can carry a redemptive mission into this troubled world.

Sovereignty of God

How very close to things spiritual we are in family relations! It is in this realm that we can best know what it means to yield our will completely to the reign of God. John Baillie in his *Invitation to Pilgrimage* tells how he came to understand that the authority his father extended over him as a lad was subject to a higher authority in God. The sovereignty of God was over his entire home and its every member. The young child in the Baillie home came to see that his own ultimate responsibility in life was to that same God.

Discipline of children in such a concern must likewise be held up against the standards of God's loving will. Such standards do not permit the punishment that injures any member. It is interesting to note in this connection that Soviet literature for parents also emphasizes this same insight about loving discipline, although based on a different philosophy.

Revelation in the family

Early in life the child begins to respond to his parents and the members of his family who are revealing their personalities to him. This is sound preparation for his later response to God; but it is easy to see how a person whose family has not known such loving interaction may reject the Christian faith.

The doctrines of the Bible are better understood in family connotations than anywhere else. This is hardly a happenstance. In the first place it is in the family that the child first hears words, and gets the knack of talking. But in the second place, the Bible is shot through with family allusions: a father agonizing over a wayward son. a man reluctant to waken his sleeping children at midnight, a mother giving birth to a baby. Jesus taught in terms of these parables not just because the vocabulary of the family lends itself to religious doctrine, but because such instances are integral to an understanding of the relationship between God and humankind.

Into a troubled world

The amazing truth, lying just within our reach, is that the Christian family offers a pattern on which the world eventually must be organized. It is quite possible that God is speaking (that is, revealing his will) through his families, imploring a whole earth to listen.

Members of any family that is Christian realize that they have a charge to do more than keep their own faith firm. It is not enough for them to insulate their home against the chill draughts of international enmity and the hot blasts of violent hatred. Theirs is the painfully clear obligation to stride out into that troubled world, whatever the cost to themselves, and to act in the spirit of Christ their Savior.

Dur Families and God

The weekday church schools of Dayton provide special materials for use in the homes

y Florence Martin

TION of an eight-page printed poklet entitled "Christmas in Our omes" was distributed last Decemt to the homes of the children who tend our Protestant weekday church hool classes in Dayton. Our printing order was for 15,000 copies.

This year the seventh edition of a poklet for use during National Fam-Week, May 2-8, will be published. It know this also will be used in the bones, because we have been extrimenting for over twenty years the resources which will appeal to be the parents and children.

The booklets are made up of prayles, verses, stories, dramatizations, lities, songs, family worship services, family sharing opportunity, and commendations of books and rerdings. These were written in cekday classes or contributed by milies or by the teachers. Some of parents of the children now in r classes were formerly our pupils d they have worked with the staff planning the booklets.

By checking on the use of these imphlets, we have found that the gested games are used first. However, all types of materials meet with or, especially if they are definitely eled and if directions are given for

Last year the family worship servfor National Family Week was need by a fourth-grade class. It is suggested as a sample plan for nilar family services on other eveigs. The children recommended worship center with an open Bible rounded by tiny flowers. For the to worship they suggested:

We thank thee, Lord, for this our home.

e with us now; prepare each one think Thy thoughts with Thee. Amen."

iss Martin is Director of Weekday Church cools for the Church Federation of Greater ton, Ohio. After a couple of hymns and the reading of Psalm 100 for the Scripture reading, the following prayer was given:

"O God, we thank thee for our homes, for food and water,
And the many beautiful things we enjoy. We thank thee for friends who help us in our work and in our play.
Grant that peace may soon come.
Forgive us for any wrong we have done.
Make us eager to do the right, and to

be helpful every day.
We ask in the name of Him who taught
us to pray —

and the Lord's Prayer followed. The program referred to a story, a song, and a poem which appeared elsewhere in the booklet, and closed with the benediction: "May thy love abide with us always. Amen."

Often the children must be the ones to introduce family activities of a religious nature in their own homes because many parents are inexperienced in their work as teachers of religion. We spend time in class trying out the games, music, worship services, stories and dramatization.

In a number of cases these family activity suggestions have resulted in regular use of prayer and religious literature in the homes. Some families have set up "Stay at Home Nights," such as the one in the home of a doctor which began at the request of his child. One night a week regularly the doctor turns over his professional responsibilities to a colleague and joins with his family in a whole evening program of fun, fellowship and worship. His child said, after they had had these family evenings for some time, "I didn't know Daddy was so much fun!"

Unchurched families have been related to churches as the result of family worship and fellowship started by the children. One family continued their family worship experiences in their vacation at camp and wrote the following poem which they contributed to the next year's bulletin:

A lofty mountain peak.

We stand each of us in awe

As God's majestic handwork unfolds

Before our eyes.

The blue sky dips to touch

We worship Him in silence serene.

These booklets are only a part of the resources which we try to get into the homes. We found many years ago that parents need help in the Christian nurture of their childrenmaterials in line with the resources used in Sunday and weekday church schools. The National Family Week resources have been promoted and widely distributed Pages of Power, a booklet of family devotions for National Family Week, has always been appreciated and used faithfully. The periodical, devotional Thoughts of God for Boys and Girls is used in many families. Even our little booklets are kept in some homes as permanent resources.

Through the Christian Family Life Committee of the Church Federation we have had good cooperation in promoting the use of the materials. Pastors and church school teachers refer to them. We have been given time on radio and television programs to interpret the booklet and to demonstrate such activities as a family worship service. The public library sets up a reserve shelf with the books recommended for family use, and bookstores feature them.

Three of our weekday church school teachers, in writing the "Message to Parents" in last year's Family Week booklet, closed with a statement which expresses our point of view:

"Leading a family in the Christian way requires thought and planning for experiences of exploring, reading, discussing, and worshipping as a family. This booklet has been written to help your family grow in Christian togetherness: for a closer fellowship in your home with your family and God."

Family Week Materials

Family Week in Churches, 5c ea.; \$4.00 per 100.

Family Week in Your Home, 5c ea.; \$3.00 per 100. Poster 10c.

Pages of Power, Part I (Old Testament); Part II (1953 New Testament booklet), 5c each.

Department of Publications, National Council of Churches, 79 E. Adams, Chicago 3, Ill. Enclose 10c for handling on orders under \$2.00.



Use Your Public Library

Do you know how many interesting resources may be borrowed from the library in your town?

by Ellen Duke Politella

AVE YOU had trouble finding materials to help present your church school lessons in a vivid way? Is your church school budget so limited that it cannot cover extra pictures, books and audio-visual aids? If these things apply to you and your school, you are one of thousands who can benefit by public library services.

Many people think libraries are for books—and so they are! There are books on teaching methods, books on Bible history and geography, Bible reference books, church history books, plays, and poetry. Usually there is a section for public school teachers which contains stories and other materials useful for class or worship periods. But in addition most libraries now lend many other kinds of materials. There are pictures, maps,

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films, pamphlets, clippings — but whoa! let's take them one at a time.

The picture collections are sometimes impressive. As you might expect, there are reproductions of many masterpieces of art, often appropriate for a worship center. But there are also nature scenes, and pictures on nearly any subject you can think of that is possible to illustrate. The contemporary pictures of foreign countries, for instance, are excellent for missionary study. If for some reason your library does not have a picture file, you can probably check out magazines such as National Geographic or Holiday for the same purpose.

Some libraries have special map files which will help you in your class work, though you may not be able to check them out. However, you probably can borrow books with small maps in them.

If you live in or near a fairly large city, you can probably benefit from

Many libraries now lend records at pictures as well as books.

Fine Arts room, Public Library of New chelle, New York; courtesy of the American brary Association.

a film loan. For a small servi charge on each film you can che out movies or filmstrips. Ask for list of the audio-visuals availabilithese vary but most of them inclusome on foreign countries, social colditions, ethics, and child care. Figure there are good religious films well, such as the Two Thousa Years Ago series on life in Bible times.

Many libraries now also offer re ords. These range from recordings great symphonic music, oratorios a solos to music and stories for ch dren. There is a beginning selection of recorded books, such as plays a poetry, which may be of interest paticularly to youth groups.

Lesson materials are usually propared months, or even years, ahe of the time they are used. For upthe-minute references and a variety allusions, you will find help from to clipping file. For instance, it you a studying the Jewish religion, you will find newspaper stories on Jewish a servances in your city, though the may be for reference only. Pamphl files give concise, interesting, conterporary information on a great varie of subjects.

Magazines provide articles which are frequently helpful. To find the issues with the material you war look in The Reader's Guide to P riodical Literature. This is an in pressive-looking index to all the a ticles published in 150 well-know periodicals. There are other indic as well, on specialized subjects, sur as the Education Index. Ask voi librarian how to use these. Articl are especially helpful when you a dealing with adults and want to # them where to get ammunition f discussion or debate. Whether it juvenile delinquency, alcohol cor sumption, race relations, or the an bassador to the Vatican, you w find articles written on the subject

The library is a good source of hel and it can do much for you; but course you must make the effort. A hour or so a week can be well special it, and may be the means of additional color and interest to an otherwise average class session.

YOURS FOR THE ASKING

is a variation, two "Ideas" are preented this month. The one on vacaon Sunday schools is appropriate at
its time, and may encourage other
roups of families at resort places to
it up church schools. The parentacher programs at Old South Church
Boston indicate that parents actualare interested in the church school
ind will attend meetings if they are
ell planned and conveniently held.

Questions are invited on any phase the religious education program. The soft successful ventures helpful other churches are welcomed as deas of the Month." These are paid with subscriptions to the Journal.

deas of the Month

. A Summer Sunday School

ACATION TIME is very near ad pupils who have been regular in anday school during the past months ill be absent many times this sumer. Even if your church school ontinues at its normal pace, many milies will be out of town at sumer homes or at some other vacation oot. They should be in Sunday hool and yet it is vacation time, ith wonderful long week ends.

The fifty families with cottages at twood Glens on Atwood Lake in stern Ohio faced this problem from a vacation end. Three years agoustor Carl Driscoll, Grace Lutheran nurch, Dover, Ohio, realized the ed of a summer Sunday school and troduced the idea to the villagers at a firm of their community meetings. Here was an enthusiastic response to lans which had been formulated. It is were posted at the beach and it next Sunday summer Sunday nool opened.

The Mason cottage, with a large rch and basement room, was offeras the meeting place for classes. small altar with cross and candles, widing a churchly worship center, placed in the room. Each year face Lutheran church has provided airs, hymnals, Bible story books, tyons, scissors, pencils, pictures and ther materials for creative activities

for the younger children.

The fifty pupils in this unique school come from many Protestant denominations and from the Catholic Church. The attendance has been very regular, especially the group aged fifteen to eighteen years. A reason for this given by one of the boys was: "It's different out here—we all go to Sunday school just the same as we all swim together or go fishing and hiking. We are all good friends and so we like to worship together."

The group is divided into three classes — Beginners-Primary, Juniors, and the Youth group. All study the regular lessons for their respective age group from the Christian Growth Series of the United Lutheran Church.

Good stewardship of time, talents and possessions is practiced in this school. Offerings, which were very good last year, were given to CROP for the purchase of grain for Europeans.

The teaching staff is made up of volunteer workers coming from various churches and cities. All live at the lakeside village during the summer. With each one bringing fresh ideas regarding administration and teaching, the school has proved a helpful experience to the teachers, as well as to the pupils.

Classes have been conducted in the basement room, on the large porch, and under the shady trees or down on the beach. The latter two were ideal places to teach some of the Bible stories dealing with the outdoor life of Jesus and his disciples. The children's interest seemed kindled anew, even in an old story, due to the relaxed natural feeling which the outdoors location seemed to lend to them.

The school begins the first Sunday of June and ends the last Sunday of August. This year we hope to see again the boys and girls in their blue jeans and bright colored blouses and shirts. The little people in gay sun suits will be coming along trails and paths to the Mason's cottage again, and some will come in boats across the lake from other vacation villages to work and study in this summer Sunday school.

MRS. J. S. WHERLEY New Philadelphia, Ohio

2. Sunday Noon Parent-Teacher Meetings

WHAT KIND of religion are they teaching my children in the church school?" "My husband and I would be glad to cooperate at home, but we don't know what to do."

Questions like these, asked by uncertain parents, led to a year-round program of monthly parent-teacher discussions at Old South Church (Congregational) in Boston.

Once a month, directly after church on Sunday morning, parents, children and church school teachers ate lunch together. This informal situation allowed everyone to get acquainted on a relaxed, friendly basis. Children saw their teachers munching sandwiches—just like ordinary human beings. Teachers and parents chatted about everyday affairs.

From one to two, the children were taken aside for recreation or movies. This gave parents and church school teachers an hour for unhampered discussion.

At the initial meeting in October, each teacher explained the content, methods and home relations involved in the course he or she taught. Each teacher was also asked to give his reasons for wanting to teach his particular class.

"Christmas in the Christian Home" was the subject of another meeting. Five sets of parents spoke on gift giving, games, carol singing, tree trimming and other family activities.

No subject was too difficult to tackle. Parents wanted to know "What does our church believe? What are they teaching our children about God and Jesus?" In response to this question, one month's program was devoted to basic beliefs. A simple mimeographed sheet was prepared, so that parents could take home a statement of the core of belief of their church.

What can you do in a Christian home in the summer? The closing meeting of the year brought out these suggestions: visiting the church where you go on vacation with a receptive spirit: experimenting with

family grace or home devotions; summer reading for adults and children.

A Parents' Committee composed of eight couples whose children attended church school chose the topics for discussion. The head of the committee, the father of three children, chaired the monthly programs. More than half of the church school families attended one or more of those Sunday meetings.

As the year progressed, a feeling

of mutual trust developed between parents and church school teacher and a new attitude toward Christia education emerged.

> Miss Frances W. Lawrend Boston, Massachuset

Junior High Leaders Plan Together

by Lillian Richter Reynolds

DEPARTMENT SUPERIN-TENDENT says he thinks the next quarter's work will be the most effective of any since he has been working. A teacher says she feels more ready to teach the new unit of study than ever before. The youth choir director says he thinks choir rehearsal can become an experience in spiritual enrichment. When people say these things, something good has happened to them.

The something in the case of these people was a planning session of the junior high leaders. It is very likely that equally good results might come about in any church where all the leaders of these young adolescents sit down together and do some constructive planning.

All leaders come to the meeting

A typical group of this kind meets once a quarter, usually over a cup of coffee. The department superintendent is there, of course. So are all the class teachers, the adult advisers who work with the group on Sunday evening, the leader of the Scout troop, the coach of the softball team, the parent sponsors of the department, the youth choir director, and the minister of the church.

A group less accustomed to this kind of planning together might wonder why some of these people are here, but this group has learned that each adult who works with junior highs has some understanding of them that can help all the others. They have also learned that each needs to know something of what everybody is doing if he is to do his

own particular job well. After all, junior high boys and girls are the same whether they appear on Sunday morning to be taught, sing in a choir, join the Scouts, or go to parties. Likewise the church is not trying primarily to teach boys and girls to sing or to play or to keep the Boy Scout oath or to assemble knowledge of the Christian faith. It is trying to confront them with the gospel in such a way that they will give their whole lives into the keeping of their Savior and will live by his teachings in all their experiences. Leaders are inescapably joined in this common task and ought to face it together.

Smaller churches are not exempt from the advantages of such planning sessions. Some churches ask one person or a married couple to be the adult leaders for all the activities of the junior high group. They may be the only junior high leaders in the generally accepted use of the term. However these young people are part of the minister's responsibility, and they do have parents. It could be a profitable venture for the leader to call together two sets of parents and the minister and consider the junior high program for the coming months. The results of such a meeting might be surprising to everybody.

They share their experiences

When the planning group, either large or small, meets, the first thing likely to happen is a sharing of experiences. This can be the most helpful thing about a meeting such as this. Each leader sees each individual boy or girl in a little different way. Often one knows a pupil well while others do not. Sometimes it is knowledge of the home background that needs to be shared. One group of adult leaders were about to despair of a

particular boy who had become exceedingly aggressive, who used profanity with liberality, who was just about to succeed in making some teachers resign. It was the pastor of the church who knew that the boy parents were in the process of obtaining a divorce and that this affected his behavior.

Another boy, shy in all his group contacts, had consistently resisted hi class teacher's efforts to help hin participate in some study activity The Scout leader told the group that this boy knew a great deal about astronomy. One activity that grew out of this meeting was an overnight stay at a camp. They planned for this shy boy to tell the group something of the stars and then to close the evening with worship. The boy shared his knowledge and then read for everyone, "When I consider the heavens, the work of thy hands . . ." He gained new stature among his fellows and grew in his willingness to give of himself to a group.

Sometimes this sharing does not concern the solution but the statement of a problem. One group of leaders admitted to each other that in every gathering there was a small group that tended to be exclusive. They discovered that it was the same group of boys and girls who formed this clique, whether they were meeting for choir rehearsal, church school class, or fun. The leaders felt that a unit of study coming up in their curriculum on "Practical Christian Living" might give them a good opportunity to lead the junior highs to see the unchristian aspects of such behavior. At the next planning session they were able to say to one another that the situation had improved as a result of this effort.

Mrs. Reynolds, a former director of religious education, is an active worker in the Southminister Presbyterian Church in Houston,

The hymns taught by the choir director may be correlated with the work being done in the junior high study course.



M. Edward Clark

At times the sharing is more definitely planned for. A public school teacher can be invited in to help the group know what the learning capacities of these boys and girls are and to understand how some individuals behave in different situations. The minister of the church can be asked to give help on biblical background for a particular unit of study or to share his training and experience in counseling people. A director of a community agency might prove a good resource person.

They plan their work as a unit

On the basis of what the group ras discovered about known needs and interests of the junior highs they plan together to do the task which heir church has set them. Many types of planning can take place at this session of leaders. If several peoole are teaching the same lesson maerial, they may do some planning together with profit to all. Though the intire group attending a junior high planning session would not be intersted in the detailed lesson planning, each adult needs to know the curricuum of the church school. Out of this inowledge he can pick up high points and strengthen the whole program.

From one planning session where the church school curriculum was to be a world mission unit the adult adviser of the Junior High Council went prepared to help the young people consider the possibility of a party based on a round-the-world-tour, using games and refreshments from many lands. One choir director centered his hymn teaching on hymns of the ministry of Jesus during the time the church school classes were studying the life of our Lord. A minister preached a series of sermons from Mark while the junior highs were studying that gospel. A worship leader asked those attending the planning session to list the basic needs they saw revealed in their boys and girls. She took these and lifted them to worship experiences as she helped the group become conscious of the Christian answer for these needs.

When leaders see their work as a unit, each is stimulated to do a little better in his own niche, and plans for meeting the needs of the pupils begin to appear almost of themselves.

They coordinate their programs

Finally, there ought to be some coordination of program. Leaders making visits in the homes can visit in the interest of the church—not only to see why a pupil has been absent from his class but to talk to him and his parents about the other opportunities which the junior high program offers. A Scout leader can encourage his boys to attend church worship, not only during Boy Scout week but every week.

Sometimes unnecessary duplication can be avoided. The adviser to an evening group who had been planning a full thirty minute worship time for his group decided he could more profitably spend his full hour in a study type of program when he discovered that the morning hour contained a well planned worship period.

Churches testify that from meetings come requests of leaders for more training. Sometimes they decide to go as a group to a class or school provided by their church. One group planned an overnight retreat. Another group undertook a rather ambitious program of reading. There seems to be a great stimulus that comes from the fellowship of adult leaders working together and from the oneness that is the result of facing the responsibility cooperatively.

Junior high boys and girls sense the unity of program and leadership. It gives them the feeling of no longer being chopped into little pieces—a class here, a society there, a choir somewhere else—but of being a church, a fellowship of believers in which there are many adult friends, all of whom are interested in everything a boy or girl does.



George Pickow from Three Lions

by Earl F. Zeigler

"Not that I have already obtained this or am already perfect," wrote the older adult Paul to the Philippian Christians; "but I press on to make it my own, because Christ Jesus has made me his own. Brethren, I do not consider that I have made it my own; but one thing I do, forgetting what lies behind and straining forward to what lies ahead, I press on toward the goal for the prize of the upward call of God in Christ Jesus. Let those of us who are mature be thus minded." (Philippians 3:12-15a.)

PAUL had a place in his theology for the aging. They were children of God with a purpose in life and a goal to attain. They were capable of struggling with serious affairs, and they had a secure place in the Early Church.

Dr. Zeigler is Editor in the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

An aging woman wrote to the editorial office recently, thanking the editor for a certain devotional booklet that had come into her hands. She "We older people have the same needs as younger folks in many ways. If they are tempted, so are we; if they get discouraged, so do we. If they have fears about the future state of the world, and think they can solve their problems by giving up, so are we tempted. 'What's the use?' is our daily tempter. But when we read of the qualities that are needed to make strong men and women out of our weakening old bodies, we feel encouraged to grasp these essentials and press on. We have been placed here for a purpose, we most surely believe, and we cannot attain that purpose by giving up before our race is won. Keep on encouraging us. We'll still make good if you don't lose faith in us."

Respect for old age

One of the basic theological as-

sumptions in the Bible is respect for old age. It was written into the fifth commandment, "Honor your father and your mother," and it was part of the cultural teaching of Judaism. Often we have limited this commandment to respect of growing children for their parents. This was not the original intention; respect was to continue throughout life, and into succeeding generations.

This respect was not merely a sentimental gesture of patronage, but a deepseated devotion to the aged. They were to be cared for, given security, and obeyed as long as they lived. Furthermore, they were counted among the assets and not the liabilities.

The Christian religion inherited this respect from Judaism, and taught it to Gentile converts who may have been less willing to bear the burdens that older people often became. Not until recent years has the Christian religion wavered in its basic attitude toward older people. Economic com-

etition may have contributed to the ss of respect. But we must challenge very move that puts the aging on the crapheap. It is contrary to our afirmation of faith in the worth of very human being under God.

he stewardship of life

Our Christian belief in the sacredess of human life—all life, young, hiddle age, aging-requires us to adnit that one period of life is not more seful in the sight of God than anther. If aging people ever get the otion that their stewardship responspilities to God and man are over rith, they will become as worthless as haff. Unwittingly younger people ften contribute to this loss of a sense f stewardship by making the aging eem worthless, or failing to help proide useful things for them to do. Ise us or lose us is as true of a senagenarian as of a teenager.

in assurance of security

Life lived with God is secure. A undred Bible passages could be quotd to support this thesis. Not the seurity that assures a bank account ke the widow's oil that Elisha suplied for a time; not freedom from nxiety such as Paul suffered with is "thorn in the flesh;" not even assrance that death may not strike in nexpected ways. That is not the seurity that spiritual people seek. They re content to believe in a God who ares, a God who loves, and a God ho has breathed into them the reath of life so that they have beome imperishable.

In the last two decades or so this ssurance of security for older peole has been imperiled by lack of condence in their continuing usefulness. lot that many older people are ared about being the victims of tercy killing; they are more fearful f dying of dry rot because nobody ants them and others seem only to ndure politely their continued existence. What they want and need is the security of being useful in ways omparable to their abilities.

Churches are in danger of assuming nat secular agencies can solve the curity problems of older people. Thurches want non-church agencies tell them what to do with older cople. This is in reverse. It is the hurches who should be telling non-hurch agencies what to do with the ld people. Feeding an older adult,

dressing him warmly, giving him a bed to sleep in—almost any non-church agency can do that. What the old person needs and wants is a relationship to Something outside himself, Something bigger than society, Something that loves his loneliness into happiness and joy.

This is the security that only religion can give. And the churches have within their hands and hearts the resources to make older people feel secure.

A theological agenda for the churches

The first national Conference on Aging, held in Washington, D. C., in 1950, sponsored by the Federal Security Agency, brought together representatives of almost every agency interested in the welfare of the aging. The churches were represented, naturally. The church section of the Conference reported their findings and recommendations in the publication, *Man and His Years*, pp. 205-224. This is must reading for the church leaders who were not at the conference.

What might be called "A Theological Agenda for the Churches" came out of the deliberations of these Pro-

testant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic delegates. In listing man's spiritual needs they included:

Assurance of God's continuing love; the certainty that life is protected; relief from heightened emotions; relief from the pangs of loneliness; a perspective that embraces both time and eternity; continuing spiritual growth; a satisfying status in life; a feeling that older people continue to be people; creative urges to be expressed; and opportunities to practice the full religious life.

A study of this agenda immediately suggests some of the ministries that the churches can offer older people: worship; training in prayer; training in the devotional life; participation in the sacraments; personal counseling; worthwhile church activities; service to the homebound and the institutionalized; and an evangelistic outreach for the unchurched.

Granted that the churches must depend on non-church agencies for many resources that older people are entitled to, it remains true that the basic theology of the churches demands that they go into action on a wide front for the older generation in our midst.

Design for Teaching

How the Best Teachers Go About Their Work

Coming in May

The May number of the JOURNAL has been prepared to give a "grass roots" picture of how the most successful teachers prepare for their work, do it, evaluate it and interpret it to their churches. It is written largely by lay workers in church schools.

The cover design and the illustrations for all twenty articles are by John R. Steiger.

This will be one of the most helpful issues of the JOURNAL ever published. The following are some of the special ways churches and religious education leaders are already planning to use it:

- 1. Order extra copies so that every worker may have a copy.
- 2. Use it as a basis of study and discussion for one or several teachers' meetings, both general and departmental.
- 3. Use it as a reference or a guide in leadership training classes.
- 4. Use it as an aid in interpreting the educational program.
- Order extra copies to keep on hand to help new teachers understand how to go about their work.
- 6. Use it in college and seminary classes.
- 7. Use it in coaching of individual teachers.
- 8. Use it as an aid in recruiting the prospective teachers who say they don't know how to teach.
- 9. Use it as a "measuring stick" for evaluating the work of teachers.
- 10. Use it as a guide in planning by Christian education committees of local churches, councils and denominations.

See page 32 for form for ordering extra copies.

Serving Handicapped Persons of Institutions

by Dr. Anne H. Carlsen

This is the sixth in a series of articles on "The Church's Ministry to Handicapped Persons." It deals with the ministry to be rendered to persons in institutions for the handicapped—both within the institution and within the church building when they are able to come to it, with or without assistance. Dr. Carlsen is superintendent of the Crippled Children's School, Jamestown, North Dakota.

THE NEED for CHRIST does not lessen when one enters an institution. Those who are hospital patients, or resident patients in schools for the physically handicapped do not differ in their need for Christ's comfort, guidance and help from the ones who live outside the walls of an institution.

Visitation of short-term hospital patients is taken for granted. A church member who must spend a few days or weeks in the hospital will expect to have his pastor stop in to see him. It is the long-term hospital patients who are more easily forgotten, and yet who most need the ministrations of the church. It is for them that the hospital administration and the churches should make provision for regular church services. An auditorium can be converted into a chapel with the beds taking the place of news.

In one crippled children's hospital, the services were rotated: one Sunday there would be Catholic services; the next Sunday, Lutheran; and the following one, other Protestant denominations. The youngsters put on their prettiest bed jackets and were pushed up to the "church" either in their beds or in wheelchairs. Liturgy, hymns, and a sermon by a pastor duplicated the services they were accustomed to having in their own home churches. In this same hospital, Sunday school was held every Sunday for the different denominational groups.

Teachers were volunteers from neighboring churches. Religious instruction was as much a part of the regular hospital program as were medical care, therapy and education. This was because of excellent cooperation between local churches and the hospital.

Nor is the value of this ministry limited to the patient alone. The staff members derive from it an important inspiration, support, and help in their daily tasks. The isolation of those who are resident members of the staff accentuates the need for this service.

Such a fine working relationship is not hard to maintain if mutual problems are discussed and plans worked out together. The church representatives must fit their schedule into that of the institution, which must follow a rather rigid routine. Rules must be respected and confidential information concerning the patients held inviolate. In return, the institution must provide space and facilities for worship and extend every courtesy to those who are helping with this important phase of the individual's total care.

Take handicapped persons to church

Just as church services can be taken to the hospital, so can they be taken to residential schools for the handicapped. But in addition to providing services within the institution, arrangements should be made for as many students as possible to go to the churches of their faith. The problem of transportation is the big one. The school alone probably cannot handle it. But if each church will assume the responsibility of seeing that the children of its denomination are transported, it can be managed.

A rugged barrier to church attendance for the physically handicapped is often an architectural one. Long flights of outside steps, often slippery

and treacherous, are hard for one wh walks with braces and crutches. Thos who must be carried up the steps realize the strain on the person doing the lifting. When they become older an heavier, they may refuse to allow any one to do this for them. Thus, the are denied the satisfactions that comform church attendance just becaus of a traditional style of architecture.

Easy street level accessibility should be one of the features insisted upo in new church construction. Let u not forget that one segment of ou population, the handicapped and the aged, have a need for churches the can enter without undue exertion Church planners should take a tip from theaters and stores which are built so that everyone can enter eas ily. Basements could be replaced b parish halls which would have wide doors for wheelchairs and street leve entrances. Present churches can cir cumvent the problems of stairs by building long ramps or installing elevators. If that is not feasible, at least strong stair railings can be added.

A long flight of outside steps to her own church did not deter one of ou: teen-age students from approaching her pastor on the possibility of group of students attending there Yes, she knew that her church provided religious instruction at the school for the crippled and she appreciated that. But that was not a substitute for regular church attendance. To his objection that carrying the severely handicapped students up that long flight would be impossible she said that a church down the block with just as long a flight did it for their children. He got the point He presented her views to a men's organization in the church. group took it on as a project. Three cars with two husky men in each now transport the students regularly. Folding wheelchairs and walkers go along in the trunks.

Use the abilities of handicapped persons in church program

Once inside the church, the students should be made to feel a warm welcome. Attitudes of pity, aversion or condescension can be felt even if not expressed in words and they have no place in a congregation that professes to believe that the body is merely a dwelling place for the soul. Church members should be leaders in pointing the way to real acceptance of those who are different. Since wrong attitudes are usually based on ignorance, the church should provide information about physical handicaps and interpretation of them in small group meetings.

The handicapped person will want to feel a part of the group. "A feeling of belonging" is an essential need that nust be satisfied. Encouraging participation of the handicapped in hurch work and including them on an equal basis in social activities will make them feel that they are wanted and needed. Making use of the talents of the handicapped, whether it be in he choir, young people's work, or sunday school, is good economy for he group and morale building therapy for the individual.

There comes to mind an excellent xample of how one small church tilized the abilities of a totally parayzed young woman confined to a vheelchair. She taught a Sunday chool class of teen-age girls. She ang solos as well as singing in the hoir. For a Christmas pageant she vas chosen to be the reader. None of hese activities required that she be ble to walk or even to use her hands. he had a beautiful voice, teaching bility and a winning personality that he could use to glorify God. Yet ow many groups might have failed o recognize these as outstanding talnts and put them into use. The usal reaction might be: "How sad that he is handicapped. If she weren't, ink of how much she could do."

ncourage personal friendships nd exchange visits

For those who cannot get to the hurch to take an active part in its scial affairs, similar opportunities within the institution. By sponsoring activities such a young people's league, scout toop, and choir, the church can extend its fellowship and influence to tose who are the most confined. To



Clark and Clark

Handicapped persons can be transported to church school if there are persons willing to undertake this responsibility.

give some association with the non-handicapped, it is well to have occasional combined meetings. The non-handicapped groups can be invited to the special school, and if transportation can be arranged the invitation can be reversed. When real friendships are formed, physical differences of sight, hearing, or physique lose their significance.

In a more personal way, church members can get to know individual handicapped students by inviting them into their homes for a dinner and an afternoon or evening. Only those who have lived in an institution can realize how much getting into a home can mean. Try as one will to make an institution home-like, its vastness in area and the size of its population prevent one from achieving the intimate atmosphere of a family home.

To be a success, such a home visit must be planned. Before the invita-

tion is even extended, the host should have prior approval from the school administrators. It is the responsibility of the social worker, or another staff member, to explain any special help the student may need at the table or later and to give some insight into the nature of his physical handicap. If there are children in the family, the parents should prepare them for the guest by answering ahead of time their questions, thus satisfying their curiosity.

Give material help to institutions

Another way that the church can help institutions is often thought of first: in giving material help. Financial support, either in the form of outright donations or as memorial gifts, is important. The fact that a school for crippled children was built and continues to operate on the gifts of love from many Christian friends indicates the extent to which the church

can help a worthy cause. When money is given, the institution should be allowed to use it where it is most needed, whether it be for staff, equipment, or just plain operating expenses. In the case of a state supported institution, the funds might be used for special things not provided for in the appropriation.

Women's organizations of the church may help by making things for the institution. It is well to find out first what is needed. The administration is always happy to provide a list of articles for which they

have use. Some of these can be made by church groups a considerable distance from the institution.

For local groups, mending "bees" are welcome help at an institution. For special mailings, their assistance in stuffing envelopes can be used. Volunteer workers may also help with the routine care of the students, as in feeding and dressing or with recreation.

Getting trained personnel for an institution is a very real problem. More special education teachers, therapists, and nurses are desperately needed. To

interest qualified young people in the church to consider such careers a service, and if possible to help finant their period of training, is a valuable service the church can perform. Takes people of devotion and considerated interest to give the help the handicapped need if they are to lear how to help themselves. The church has within its fold young people of the caliber that is needed if only can touch them with the vision of how useful their lives can be whe spent in efforts toward rehabilitating those who might otherwise be useles

How Far Can Public Schools Go --?

by Rolfe Lanier Hunt

OW FAR can schools go in teaching moral and spiritual values without violating the principle of religious freedom?" This question, of great public interest, was the subject of a discussion group at the American Association of School Administrators' meeting in Atlantic City in February.

The scheduling of such a subject by the A.A.S.A. represents a concern which should be appreciated by church leaders. It shows the desire of public school administrators that public schools fulfill effectively their proper function in the religious development of children. The regard for the religious liberty of the individual indicated in the statement of the problem is also to be appreciated.

"The problem confronting the American people with respect to the place of religion in the public schools is basically one of method," Dr. Clarence Linton, of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York began. "How can a teacher give appropriate consideration to the facts and implications of religion when and where they are intrinsic to school experience—in literature, history, music, art, science, and other areas of the curriculum—without violating the re-

ligious liberty of himself, his pupils, or any parent?

"Most of the American people profess some kind of belief in some kind of God. This is a fact evidenced by their replies to opinion polls and by their membership in religious groups. This fact has important implications bearing on many aspects of American life. For example, it is probable that one implication for public education is a conscious or unconscious desire on the part of most of the American people that the public schools will someway teach their children to believe in God. On the other hand it is generally known that some parents, maybe for different reasons, do not want the public school to do this. The public school must serve both groups. Neither has a right to impose its views on the other."

Mr. Linton reported on a study by a committee of the American Council on Education, "An inquiry into the function of the public schools, in their own right and on their own initiative, in assisting youth to have an intelligent understanding of the historical and contemporary role of religion in human affairs." The report of this study, for which he served as director, is published as The Function of the Public Schools in Dealing With Religion, well known to students of the field. Three patterns of practice were reported: 1. avoidance of religion, 2. planned religious activities, and 3. factual study of religion characterized by deliberate aim and plat to deal factually with religion when ever and wherever it is essential to education—to the study of literature or history, etc., not religion . . .

"I know of no public school which does not celebrate Christmas, sing America (the last stanza is a prayer) and in other ways provide for religious activities. From the point of view of frequency in practice, this is probably most common. Some of these practices are criticized by minorities. I believe the dominant practice, however, is avoidance of religion, practiced everywhere, and to a degree by all teachers, perhaps a consequence of the dilemma of secular education in a pluralistic society.

"A large percentage of those who contributed to this study believe that this problem should be studied until a democratic solution is attained.

"Confusion results from lack of clear differentiation between the function of the church on the one hand and the school on the other. The basic difference appears to be in the meaning of 'teach to believe' and 'te study to understand.' The church (and the home) must teach to believe, whereas the public school cannot do this without violating the religious liberty of some parents, teachers, and pupils whose rights to religious liberty are basic to the solution of this problem.

Dr. Hunt is Executive Director of Religion and Public Education, Division of Christian Education, National Council of Churches, Chicago, Illinois.

"The legitimate aims of the public school, therefore, in guiding pupils in the factual study of religion are:

(1) religious literacy; (2) intelligent understanding; (3) attainment of personal convictions and commitments; the public school cannot dictate these convictions and commitments, but it can and should assist pupils in exploring the resources that have been found in religion along with all other appropriate resources in attaining them.

"Many participants in this study remarked on the need to determine appropriate age-levels at which certain facts and implications of religion can profitably be studied.

"The teacher has the right and obligation to assist the pupil to invoke those sanctions for his values and his conduct which are consistent with the teaching of his home and church, or his own convictions. Thus the teacher of whatever religious faith, or none, can and should, on appropriate occasion, appeal to the best that is in each pupil. If teachers can learn to to this, they should be able to conront learners with the facts and imolications of religion in a heterogenous group in such manner that each oupil will grow in understanding of nis own faith and its role in his life, as well as in understanding why his classmates hold convictions and comnitments which differ from his own."

A. H. Bueker, Superintendent of Schools, Marshall, Missouri, in a nanuscript prepared for the discusion, said that schools can go all the vay provided they teach moral and piritual values without resorting to eligious sanctions. Cooperation of some and church would add religious ubject matter to the efforts of the chools in teaching values.

"This is the day of group action. No finer objective could be found han community-wide exploratory action on how schools can more effectively supplement the work of the some and the school in teaching the noral and spiritual values essential of effective living in a democracy."

A variety of viewpoints were preented in discussion under the chairnanship of Supt. O. H. English of he Abington, Pennsylvania, township chools. The crowded audience aplauded a statement from the floor y Dr. George H. Reavis, curriculum onsultant to many schools systems. Iis comments are given below:



Oak Park, Illinois, High School Camera Club

Leaders of the 37th annual Boys' Conference of the Oak Park and River Forest High Schools. Attendance is elective for the week-end meetings of this and the Girls' Conference, planned jointly by students, teachers and church leaders.

Statement by Mr. Reavis

What is the function of the public schools in dealing with religion? The recent decision of the Supreme Court on released time (New York case) reversed important implications of the McCollum decision and held that the public schools may encourage religion so long as they do not endorse or promote a sectarian religion. This is highly desirable. How can it be done?

Teaching the facts of religion and the moral code is not enough because a knowledge of right alone does not impel one to do right. One does right only when he wants to do what is right. One must not only know right, he must also want to do right. It is easy to teach what is right. It is difficult to teach the desire to do right.

Our conduct is controlled chiefly by our emotions (attitudes), and religion is uniquely successful in using our two strongest emotions, love and fear, in the control of conduct. The religious man not only understands the moral code but also sees it as God's law and lives it to please his God. The moral code is not religion. Religion is the moral code plus God.

Most people are unable to live up to high standards of right and wrong without religious motivation, and many people require very strong motivation. A small minority may live "the good life" without belief in God but most people still need God to live up to the moral code. There is no other comparable way to control human conduct. Throughout the ages religion has been the driving force in the

rise of civilization. Certainly civilization could not have developed without the concept of God.

There is general agreement on the fundamentals of the moral code. For example, all religions have the Golden Rule and the Ten Commandments or their equivalent. Likewise, the great religions are in fundamental agreement on the basic concept of God, building it on the father idea.

Then where and how do religious groups diverge and become sectarian? It is in their interpretation of revelation—in their diverse ways of accounting for God. If one believes God revealed himself through Jesus Christ, he is a Christian, if through Mohammed, he is a Moslem, and if through Moroni to Joseph Smith, he is a Latter-Day Saint. The Jews believe God revealed himself through Moses. The moral code and our basic concept of God are non-sectarian. We begin to differ when we begin to account for our God.

The schools cannot teach God, because to teach God one must define God, including some idea of revelation. The public schools must omit revelation and its implications. The power of the concept of God in human life is not dependent upon the interpretation of revelation. (Note the relative force of God among the Christians, the Jews and the Moslems.) But revelation needs to be taught because most people must account to themselves for their God in order to have faith in God.

The teaching of God and revelation, however, is definitely a responsibility of the home and the church. The public schools cannot share this responsibility.



Oak Park High School Camera Club

Some schools "deal factually with religion whenever and wherever it is essential to education—to the study of literature, or history . . . "—or music.

The public schools can recognize the essential nature of God in the American way of life. They can maintain a climate favorable to religion. The schools can utilize the religion taught by the home and the church without teaching a religion.

The schools do not need to teach God. Young children begin school with a belief in God. Just as there are no atheists in fox holes, so there are no atheists in the primary grades. There may be atheists who have children in the primary grades, but primary-age children do not rationalize their universe to dispense with God.

Although the schools cannot teach God, they can accept the God the home teaches so long as they do not interfere with the right of the home to teach its own particular interpretation of God. They can reinforce and strengthen the religion taught by the home and the church without actually teaching a religion, thus greatly increasing the religious motivation of character education in the schools. As the schools teach what is right, they can assume that the moral code is accepted by the child as the will of God, but always the God taught by the home. The moral code is then most effective because it is lifted to the level of religion in the life of the child.

God is so much a part of our cultural heritage that to ignore God in the school curriculum is to deny God. Without clear recognition of God, the schools become a negative influence in the religious life of the child. The public schools must treat every child so that Christians become better Christians, Buddhists become better Buddhists, and so on but the schools must not make Christians out of Buddhists or Buddhists out of Christians.

In summary, the public schools can do three definite things in a positive way about religion:

1. They can sharpen the focus of atten-

tion upon moral and ethical values and teach them effectively.

2. They can teach the role of religion in our culture, usually called teaching about religion or teaching the facts of religion.

3. The public schools can also maintain an atmosphere favorable to religion. The public schools can also recognize the essential place of God in the American ideal, and accept, utilize and build upon the concept of God taught by the home and the Church so that the moral code is lifted more effectively to the level of religion and in the life of the individual child. The schools can thus reinforce and strengthen the home and the church in their teaching of religion without actually teaching a religion.

Present as a member of a panel of interrogators, your reporter distributed copies of a mimeographed statement from a committee of the National Council of the Churches containing the following paragraphs:

Statement by National Council Committee

To the home and the church is committed the responsibility of nurturing and instructing children in religious commitment, faith and discipleship. No agency of the state, including the school, can safely or wisely be entrusted with this task.

At the same time, we believe that the public school has a responsibility with respect to the religious foundations of our national culture. It can declare, as the state itself declares, that the nation subsists under the governance of God and that it is not morally autonomous. It can acknowledge, furthermore, that human ethical and moral values have their ground and sanction in God.

The school can do much in teachir about religion, in adequately affirming that religion has been and is an essentifactor in our cultural heritage.

The school can bear witness to appreciation of the place of religion the personal characters of those who tead in its classrooms.

No impairment of the separation. Church and State is involved in the a sumption of such responsibilities. Nor the basic responsibility of the home at Church in any way lessened. It is as cormitted persons gather in Churches an as they build homes that the most effetive agencies of religious education a made possible. Moreover, as committe persons teach in or administer the published, they can exert religious influence by their character and behavior.

The Committee believes that as the people of our American communities see to enrich the life of their schools and a they seek to explore the rightful an proper place of religion therein, they wise to avoid reliance upon legislative compulsion. Religious testimony and religious exercise especially are significant to the extent that they are free and voluntary.

The teaching of values should permeate the entire educational process and all the school's resources should be used to teach moral and spiritual values, said the Educational Policie Commission in 1951. "The public schools should be friendly toward the religious beliefs of their students."

The public schools have a function in assisting youth to have an intelligent understanding of the historical and contemporary role of religion in human affairs, said the committee of the American Council on Education in 1953.

The debate continues. How far should the public schools go?

In the traditional pattern of American education, decisions regarding the public schools and what shall be taught therein are kept as close a home as possible. We look for no national plan of action. Decisions at to what the local schools shall do should be hammered out in discussions locally, with decisions made finally by the legally constituted authorities, the public school trustees:

The new Department of Religion and Public Education of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. will collect information concerning experiments in solving the question as to how the public school shall deal with religion. Information reported to the department will be compiled and made available to other communities facing like problems.

Worship Resources



Primary Department

by E. Ruth Alden*

THEME FOR MAY: Followers of the Way

For the Leader:

For the past several months the worship resources have been on the life and teachings of Jesus. This is necessary background as we help the primaries understand that Christians try to be like Jesus. For this month we shall think about a Christian's habits and personal conduct. Being a Christian is not easy, but it is the way of peace and personal satisfaction. Primary boys and girls like a challenge and will respond to the challenge to be t Christian when it is both taught by and aught from a teacher who is a "Follower of the Way."

A good activity for the pre-session peiod would be a series of illustrated charts of boys and girls acting as "Followers of he Way." These can be both free-hand trawings and magazine pictures. On the irst Sunday let the pupils who come early ist for a chart the different things boys and girls can do to be good "Followers of the Way." Then let each child choose way he would like to illustrate.

All hymns are found in Hymns for rimary Worship, Westminster or Judson

. The Followers of the Way

'RE-SESSION: (See "To the Leader" above)

VORSHIP CENTER: A picture of Jesus alone, such as Sallman's "Head of Christ," Hofmann's "Christ at Thirty," or Woodward's "Christ on the Hillside." ALL TO WORSHIP:

Leader: Christ, the Lord is risen.

All: He is risen, indeed.

IVMN: "Christ, the Lord, Is Risen Today"

'RAYER: We are thankful today, O God, that we may worship thee. We thank thee for the happiness we know because of Jesus. Help us to be true followers of his, that in all we do, think, and say we shall please him. Amen.

HYMN: "I Would Follow Jesus"

PFFERING HYMN: "Thy Work, O God,

Needs Many Hands"

CONVERSATION: Recall last Sunday's story of Jesus and Peter. "How can we show that we love Jesus?" (Have the boys and girls read the list they made in presession time.)

TORY: "A Follower of the Way"

Jesus left the disciples with a big job do. He had told them to go everywhere nd preach the gospel to everyone. Peter,

Feacher in the Gauldin School, Downey, alifornia,

who had been afraid, now began to preach sermons on the steps of the Temple, in sight of the men who had put Jesus to death. Hundreds of people stopped to listen to him and to the other disciples and many of them believed in Jesus and his way of life and went out to live as much like Jesus as they could. Friends of these people could see a change in them.

Abner had never been to Jerusalem before. How thrilled he had been when his father had asked, "How would you like to go with me to Jerusalem? You uncle, my brother, is sick and I must go and care

"Oh Father, do you mean it?" asked Abner excitedly.

"Yes," replied his father, "if you are willing to run errands and help out while we are there."

"I will help you, Father, I will be a

ig help."

"Oh, sure, a big help," said his brother with much sarcasm. "Mother sends him on an errand and it is hours before he returns." 'I forgot,' is always the excuse. You would be much better off without him."

"Oh no, Father I will help; you'll see," promised Abner.

Now he was walking down the street of Jerusalem with a water jar on his shoulder. He had been told to hurry to the well and bring some water, for the sup-ply at the house was gone. With complete instructions as to the quickest way to get to the well he had started out in a hurry. But the way he had been sent did not go through the town and he did so want to see it! Surely it will not take much long-

er, he thought to himself.

So he turned off of the path and started through the town. As he came to the temple he saw a large crowd. A man was speaking and he pressed forward to hear what he was saying. He was telling the story of a man called Jesus. He told of many wonderful things Jesus had done for others. Then in surprise the boy listened as the man told that Jesus had been killed by the bad people of this very temple. Yet, the man said, he lives and wants us all to

be his followers.
"I would like to be a follower of his," thought Abner. Then it was almost as if someone had touched the jar on his shoulder. "Why, a follower of his would not leave the path and fail to get the water needed for a sick man."

Abner began to run back to the path. He ran all of the way to the well. Fortunately there was no one ahead of him. Quickly he got the water and ran back to his uncle's house. His aunt let him in and thanked him for the water.

Just then his father entered the house. "Well son, at last you have returned. There were many people before you at the well. It took you a long time."

Abner opened his mouth to agree. Then he remembered the man he had decided to be like. With his eyes downcast he said, "I didn't go straight to the well, father. I was wrong; I'm sorry." Then he raised his eyes and said, "It won't happen again; really it won't." Someway the look in Abner's eyes made his father believe him.

Before the uncle had gotten well Abner had become a friend of Peter. He had learned many things about Jesus. He knew now that Jesus was the son of God. Abner was especially happy when Peter told him that Jesus wanted Abner for a follower and that he would help Abner if he would

When Abner returned to his own village there was a great change in him. The boy who could not be trusted to run an errand without forgetting was always happy to go and would make the quickest of time. He found many ways to help everyone in the village.

At last someone asked him what had

made the change.

Abner smiled and said, "I want to follow Jesus' way." Some had heard of Jesus; others had not, so for many days Abner told the story to all who would listen.

So it was through all his village, Abner was known as the boy who followed Jesus' way.

Everywhere the Christians went they told of Jesus' way until for many years all Christians were known as the "Followers

PRAYER: That we may follow Jesus' way. HYMN: "The Loving Jesus is My Friend" BENEDICTION

2. Followers of the Way Are Helpful at Home

PRE-SESSION: Since this is Mother's Day, the boys and girls may make baskets out of construction paper, to be given out after the story.

IN PREPARATION:

Sheets of tickets for doing good deeds at home should be hectographed or mimcographed and ready for use in the service. There should be at least ten tickets for each child. The ticket might read:

"I, (with blank for child's name), promise to (then fill in with a task) willingly and with a smile whenever you, mother, hand me this ticket." The tasks should include: dusting, washing dishes, running errands, setting the table, picking up my room, making the bed, and any other things which you know your boys and girls do at home to help. These tickets are not given out until after the story.

WORSHIP CENTER: A picture of a mother with a child, either modern or a reproduction of a painting.

CALL TO WORSHIP:

Leader: Honor thy father and thy

All: Jesus increased in wisdom and in stature and in favor with God and man. HYMN: "The Loving Jesus Is My Friend" PRAYER of thanks for homes and mothers.

OFFERING SERVICE STORY: "Timmy's Mother's Day Present"

Timmy was sitting on the steps of his house. There were worry wrinkles all around his eyes. Tomorrow was Mother's Day and Timmy didn't have a present for her and no money to buy one. "What can I give her," he thought, "that is a present from me, without asking father for money?"

Timmy got slowly up and went into his room. His toys were all over the floor and mixed in with them were some of his clothes. He knew he should pick them up so, as he worried, he tidied his room. The floor was almost clean when his mother opened the door. "Why darling," she said. Such a nice surprise! You cleaned up your room without complaining!"

Timmy felt ashamed; it was true he almost always fussed when he had to clean his room. Then he began to smile. He finished the room, then got a pencil and pa-per and a pair of scissors. He had to go and find his father or sister several times and ask them to spell words like errand, dusting, dish, and several others, but when they asked what he was doing he wouldn't

The next morning mother found a pile of packages by her plate. She opened each package and was delighted by what she found. But none of them was from Timmy. As she finished he stepped forward and handed his mother a little flat basket he had made of paper. Inside were small bits of paper. Mother drew out one and read, "I, Timmy, promise to do the dusting willingly and with a smile whenever mother hands me this ticket." There were ten tickets in the basket, each one promising a task done well and with a smile.

Timmy's mother read each one aloud, then hugged him tight. "It's one of the nicest Mother's Day presents a mother could possibly get," she said.
"It's a lot to live up to," said his father.

But Timmy did.

Conversation:

Why was Timmy's present a good one for Mother's Day? Would your mother be happy to receive such a gift? (Show the tickets and give ten to each child, reading what they are promising to do. let them fill in their names on the blanks and put the tickets in baskets or in envelopes.)

HYMN: "Friends of Jesus Must Be Kind" PRAYER: That we may keep our promises even when we would rather do some-

thing else. BENEDICTION

3. Followers of the Way Tell the Truth

PRE-Session: Let the boys and girls decide which picture they would like to draw for the chart. (See "To the Leader" above.) Let them experiment on practice paper, using either tempera paints or crayons as they prefer.

WORSHIP CENTER: A picture of Jesus and the children.

CALL TO WORSHIP: Leader reads Psalm 67:1,2, and group responds with 67:3. HYMN: "The Loving Jesus Is My Friend" PRAYER: That we may think and act as Jesus' friend.

OFFERING SERVICE CONVERSATION AND RECALL: What does "Followers of the Way" mean? What does it mean to us? (Have several of the children tell what pictures they chose to draw, and why. Ask whether mother has used any of the tickets.) SCRIPTURE: Matthew 26:69-75. The leader may hold the Bible in her hand but put some of the phrases in simple words. STORY: "Counting on Bill"

(The following condensation of the story may be expanded when told.)

Lieutenant Wagner had to leave his wife and two boys, to go into military service. When telling them good-bye, he asked the older boy, Bill, to help his mother and be the man of the family. Bill promised and tried to be dependable and helpful. His mother often asked him to take care of his younger brother, David, and Bill did, though it was inconvenient. His mother was delighted with Bill's behavior and had written her husband a letter about Bill. His father had written Bill and praised him for his behavior, which encouraged him all the more.

Then one Saturday Bill was down at the vacant lot playing baseball. It was an exciting game. Bill's side was one run behind. Bill had studied the pitcher and was sure he could hit him. As he was waiting his turn he heard his mother calling him. He had time to run home and be back before his turn, so he ran as fast as he could.

His mother stood there with a purse in her hand. "I'm sorry to ask you to leave your game but I forgot to get bread and I need it right away. Please run and

get some at the corner store."
"But —" Bill stopped just in time not to argue with his mother. As he walked past the game he saw little David sitting on the grass, watching the game.

"David," said Bill running up to the little boy, "Please go to the store for mother and get a loaf of bread. I'm up to bat next and I will lose my turn if I go.'

David looked at his brother and shook his head. "No," he said, "I want to watch the game."

Bill felt in his pocket. There was the nickel that he had left from his week's allowance. "I'll give you a nickel," he told

"Let's see it," replied David. And as Bill held it out David remembered the bubble gum that he had seen at the store. "O.K.," he said, just in time for Bill to run and take his turn at bat.

Bill hit a home run and his team was two runs out in front when David returned from the store. David saw Bill sitting on the bench and came over to him and said, "You take the bread home; I want to watch the game."

Bill took the bread and ran home. He laid the bread and purse on the table and was about to run back when his mother entered the room, "Thank you so much; it is one of the nicest things you have done to leave your game and go to the store for me."

Bill opened his mouth to speak but suddenly he was ashamed, "Oh that's O.K.," he said, and hurried back to the

When Mrs. Wagner put David to bed that night he said, "You know, that bubble gum was blue that I got today and the pictures on it were keen.

Mrs. Wagner was puzzled. "When did you get any gum?" she asked her small

son.
"I bought it with the money Bill gave
me for going to the store for bread," answered David. A look of disappointment
came over Mrs. Wagner's face but she said nothing.

The next morning Bill came slowly down the stairs. His heart was beating very fast and there was a strange feeling in his stomach. He had a hard thing to do but he knew he must face his mother and tell the truth. He had hardly been able to say his prayer last night or this morning.

"Mother," he said as he entered the kitchen, "I didn't go to the store for the

bread yesterday afternoon. When ye thanked me I let you think a lie. C Mother," he said, trying to swallow the big lump in his throat, "I'm sorry didn't tell you David went to the sto-

Mrs. Wagner put her arm around hi and said, "Bill, you have just made n very proud of you. It is too bad whe we make a mistake but it is always has to make it right. It is important never

Suddenly Bill felt the weight on heart lift and he felt good again. knew for sure that lying did not pay.

HYMN: "I Would Be True"
PRAYER: That we may have the courage to tell the truth even when it is hard BENEDICTION

4. Followers of the Way Forgive

PRE-SESSION: Have the boys and gir paint or draw their pictures of childre who act as "Followers of the Way." WORSHIP CENTER: Picture of Jesus along

and an open Bible.

CALL TO WORSHIP:

Leader: "Love suffereth long, and kind.

All: "Be tenderhearted and forgiving. HYMN: "The Loving Jesus Is My Friend PRAYER

OFFERING SERVICE

STOR': "Karen Learns to Forgive"

(A story may be developed on the folowing plot.)

Betty's best friend has been Karer since they were both three years old. On Saturday when calling on Karen, Bett finds that she has gone to play with Alice a girl who has just moved into the block Hurt, Betty goes home and sits on the steps, deciding she won't play with Kare any more. When she sees Karen and Alice come toward the house she hide and won't speak to them.

Karen is distressed at Betty's behavio and tells her mother of her embarrassmen before Alice. Her mother agrees tha Betty has acted badly but urges Karen to forgive and forget in order to keep he friendship. Karen goes outside to skat friendship. Karen goes outside to skate and finds Betty nearby. She welcome her cordially. Betty is relieved and apolo gizes. Karen says, "Oh, a person can stay mad at her best friend." They both go to see Alice.

PRAYER: Heavenly Father, help us w keep from doing and saying unking things to others. Help us to forgive those who hurt us by what they say and do, and to be patient and kind. Amen HYMN: "Friends of Jesus Must Be Kind" BENEDICTION

5. Followers of the Way Are Reverent

PRE-SESSION:

Today place the pictures on the charboards and print the explanations gives by the children for their pictures. For example: "This boy is following Jesus way because he is visiting a sick persor and trying to make him happy." If the words of the chart are kept simple, the boys and girls will soon read them for themselves and share them with all who visit their room.

Also have a chart lined for listing

worship standards.

Worship Center: A picture of Jesus and children of all races, such as Tom Curr's "Follow Me." The Bible open

to Isaiah 56:7.

ALL TO WORSHIP: Leader: "My house shall be called a

ouse of prayer for all peoples."

All: "Enter into his gates with thanks-

RAYER: That we may find God in the quiet of his house, today.

FFERING SERVICE

ONVERSATION:

(Have the boys and girls read the charts tey have made and give any explanation ecessary.) Today we are going to talk bout one more way of being true follows of Jesus. We are going to think about ing reverent. Can you tell me what it cans to be reverent?

ISTING STANDARDS OF WORSHIP: The

children may be ready now to make a list of some desirable ways of acting during the worship period or in church. for further reference.

HYMN: "Within Our Quiet Church, O God." First read the verses as poetry. Discuss the way reverence is suggested in the words. Then sing the hymn.

PRAYER: Oh God, we thank thee for our church, where we worship and learn to do what is right. Help us to remember the standards of worship which we have made today. May we always remember to be quiet and feel thee near to us. Amen.

BENEDICTION

guiding them through the difficult places, caring for bruises, watching for those who wander away. He has an unending concern for his sheep, "the people of his parture" It is well to keep this list on a chart

his pasture." All may say together, in a prayerful mood, the 23rd psalm.

OFFERING SERVICE:

Leader: We bring our offering with gratitude to the singers of old. The feeling of joy which they had when they came to the house of the Lord is ours, as we make our gifts for the church that we know

Response: One stanza, "Our church proclaims God's love and care."

CLOSING PRAYER: Make us grateful, O God, for opportunities to hear about thee in words of the past. We thank thee that beautiful ways of learning of thee have been written down for us in our Bibles; that words have been spoken to remind us of the places where we can find thee; that thou art in the midst of the universe that is about us. Amen.

Junior Department

y Mabel Brehm*

HEME FOR MAY: Majestic Is Thy Name

or the Leader

Since many juniors live in cities and rge towns, our worship this month is rected toward nature experiences causg awe and wonder which can be found the city as well as in the country. any of these are not as obvious as the periences portrayed in the nature psalms. or this reason, we are likely to forget e glory of God which is still manifest in ir more sophisticated out-of-doors as it known to most of our boys and girls day.

The book How Miracles Abound by ertha Stevens will provide enriching ggestions for the leader who wishes to plore this subject further.

The fifth service is planned for Memor-

Hymns are found in Hymns for Junior orship, Singing Worship and other urch school hymnals.

Nature Songs of Long Ago

ORSHIP CENTER: Use a picture such as Taylor's "When I Consider Thy Heavens." If a spatter-painted nature hanging is available, it may be used, with flowers.

LL TO WORSHIP:

ader: Praise the Lord! Blessed be the name of the Lord from this time forth and forevermore!

esponse: From the rising of the sun to its setting the name of the Lord is to be praised! Praise the Lord! (Selections from Psalm 113)

"MN: "All Things Praise Thee, Lord, Most High"

ALM STUDY: "Songs of Long Ago" Leader: When Christian or Jewish ople feel like praising God, they may in to the book of Psalms. There they d God praised in many different ways, d in very beautiful words. Indeed,

First Congregational Church, Des Plaines, Illi-

many people think that the psalms are the most beautiful poetry ever written.

The word psalm means the playing of a stringed instrument, and suggests that these poems were meant to be sung to instruments. Perhaps some of them were used by the Hebrews on very special occasions. Psalm 45 says, "I address my verses to the king." It seems to be written in praise of the king and of a royal

Most of the poets who wrote psalms loved the out-of-doors. They found many ways of telling their thoughts of God as they looked about at the miraculous universe that surrounded them. In Psalm 19, the psalmist sees the whole universe telling the glory of God. The heavens and the earth, the stars and the sun do not have voices like people, yet everyone hears what they have to say.

A junior may read Psalm 19:1-4

Leader: One psalmist looked at the heavens and thought how great God must be that he could have created such glory. As we look into the vastness of the sky, all of us feel the greatness of God. We think how small we are compared with his majesty.

A junior may read Psalm 8, verses 1,

Leader: When one psalmist wanted to talk about a good man he thought of the sturdy tree that gives food to all who need it and does not ask for much in return.

A junior may read Psalm 1.

Leader: When he was in trouble, one psalmist thought of God as a strong rock. He had looked about him, and saw how eternal the rocks seemed to be—unmovable as they rose into mountains. They gave shelter and shade, even protection from his enemy, to the traveler. God, the psalmist believed, is like that rock.

A junior may read Psalm 61:1-3.

HYMN: "Rock of Ages, Let our Song"

Leader: The loveliest of all nature psalms for us is the 23rd. The psalmist probably was a shepherd himself. Often alone on the hillsides where he had time to think, he pondered how God, too, is like a shepherd, tenderly caring for the weak,

2. A Psalm for the Town

WORSHIP CENTER: Flowers such as grow in a cultivated garden may be used. A picture of a garden scene may be substituted.

CALL TO WORSHIP:

"The spacious firmament on high, With all the blue ethereal sky, And spangled heav'ns, a shining frame, Their great original proclaim."

HYMN: "God of the Earth, the Sky, the

SCRIPTURE READING: Psalm 24:1-5, 7-10

One psalmist said, "The earth is the Lord's . . the world and those who dwell therein; for he has founded it upon the seas, and established it upon the rivers."

This sounds as if the psalmist might be thinking of cities and towns, for wherever there is a good river, or a deep sea-port, great cities come to be built. However, the beautiful things that can be found in cities are not often metioned in the Bible. The best of living was still in the country side. All of us love to go to the country; yet people who live in the towns also find many places where they see God's creative power at work.

HYMN: "God, Help us Love our City," first stanza

LEADER: "A Psalm for the City"

If someone who lived in the city were writing a psalm today, he might say: "O Lord, our God, how wonderful is your

name in all the world!

Men have made cities for their families to dwell in.

They know you will be there with them. Even in the midst of busy streets and many houses,

Beauty of earth and sky can be found. How soft and green is the grass on my small lawn,

And there are wide expanses in the park;

My mother's flower bed is rich with scent

and full of color, Bees, black and yellow, gather the dusty, sweet pollen;

Honey from our garden may come back to us

¹By Joseph Addison

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On the shelves of our grocery store. A beam of sunshine slants down between

the tall apartment buildings; It warms the sandpile where the sm: children play,

They look up in wonder at the sky. At night above the tallest buildings, the

stars still shine in their glory, The brightest street light cannot put the

O Lord, our God, how wonderful is you

You dwell in the city, my home.

HYMN: "Thanks for our Town," stanz 4 and 5. These may be sung, or read unison by all. Call attention to the fa that the last stanza is a prayer. Let be read or sung prayerfully.

OFFERING SERVICE:

name:

Leader: O God, from whom come every good gift and every perfect gift we bring thee gifts of money from our share of the family income. We promiour devotion and loyalty, too, that a may be used to strengthen the church the country, in the city, or wherever it ma

Offering hymn: "Thy Work, O Go

3. Birds and Airplanes

WORSHIP CENTER: Try to obtain a piture of a flock of birds in flight. Place this against a blue cloth.

SENTENCES OF PRAISE:

"It is good to give thanks to the Lord, t sing praises to thy name, O Most High. (Psalm 92:1)

"Thou hast multiplied, O Lord my Good thy wondrous deeds and thy though toward us; none can compare wit thee!" (Psalm 40:5)

"I will give thanks to the Lord with m whole heart;

I will tell of all thy wonderful deeds.

I will be glad and exult in thee, I will sing praise to thy name, O Mos High." (Psalm 9:1, 2)

HYMN: "O God, Whose Love is Own

All"

TALK: "Airplanes and Birds"

Have you ever seen a group of airpland flying in formation and been reminded a flock of wild geese migrating for the

It must have been birds' ability to fly that caused men to envy them and twish for wings themselves. In 1810, ever before men were using the steam enging for swift travel, Thomas Walker wrote book called "The Art of Flying." He had studied the structure of birds, and believed that man could build a machin-that could imitate them. Indeed, he mad-a plan for one that looked something like gliders look today!

Before that, as far back as 1648, Bishot Wilkins wrote that he did not question that in the future a man would call for his wings when going on a journey just as, in that day, he called for his boot and spurs.

So men dreamed, and studied the structure of birds long before airplane came into being. It is no accident that an airplane and a bird look alike when high in the sky.

Did you ever watch a humming bird seem to "stand still" in the air as it poise over a flower, and be reminded how much it is like a helicopter in its ability to be motionless in the air?

Or did you know that some big heavy birds with large wings, like the California condor, have to make a take-off run on the ground before they can propel themselves into the air?

Or that one of the fastest flying birds, the swift, in its slender, torpedo-like lines, resembles a jet propelled plane as it goes through the air?

A man invented an airplane wing with slots in it to help the plane slow down nore safely when landing. Stu-ients of birds discovered that certain pirds have slots along the edges of their wings which act as automatic safe-stallng devices in very nearly the same way.

Birds taught men about airplanes; airplanes now are teaching us about birds. Aviators have discovered that certain pirds prefer certain cruising heights, just is airplanes find the best one for them. Birds have been found cruising at 29,000 eet; more than 5 miles in the air!

These are wonders of God's world: he wonders that have been discovered hrough the endless questioning of mens' ninds, and the wonders of God's creation. When we are admiring a beautiful plane, et us remember this: the finest plane milt still is not as perfect as a bird for

A long time ago a man wrote in words which we find in the book of Eccelsiastes: "What has been is what will be,

And what has been done is what will

be done;
And there is nothing new under the sun." (Ecclesiastes 1:9)

IYMN: "Our God, Our Help in Ages Past"

)FFERING SERVICE:

Leader: "O Lord . . . give us grace, the humbly beseech thee, to be ever willng and ready to minister, as thou enablest s, to the necessities of our fellow creaires, and to extend the blessings of thy ingdom over all the world." (St. Augus-

Hymn: "Now Thank We All our od"

LOSING PRAYER: For the beauty of earth and sky, for the marvellous discoveries of man, and the understanding of the ways of the universe, we thank thee, O God! Help us to keep our minds alert and our eyes open to the great secrets which may still be uncovered as we work together with thee. Amen.

"Rain for the Earth"

ORSHIP CENTER: A picture of a nature scene, or garden flowers.

ALL TO WORSHIP:

"You shall worship the Lord your God and him only shall you serve."

"Serve the Lord with gladness;

Let us come into his presence with thanksgiving."

YMN: "All Creatures of our God and King" ORY:

RAIN IN ABUNDANCE

Don and Madlyn were very cross when ey looked out of their bedroom windows at Saturday morning. For three whole ys it had rained without ceasing! Worst all, this was the third rainy Saturday a row. At breakfast, they gazed at the dden landscape.

"We can't even be thankful that the rdens and the farmers are getting the in they need," grumbled Don. "Dad is the wheat will rot in the fields if it

keeps on raining."
"And look at Mother's garden," Madlyn couldn't help giggling. "The seeds are floating on top of the little pools. No little tender lettuce for Mother's Day this

"It is dreary," admitted Mother. "Worst of all, water has begun to come in the basement. I guess the best thing is to keep busy. When you folks finish breakfast, perhaps you'd better help me move some of those storage boxes to a dry place.'

Don and Madlyn were glad to keep busy for an hour. After that, each gave his room a good cleaning. But by noon, the tasks were done, and they were back staring out the window at the low gray

Madlyn watched the wet drops coursing down the glass. It seemed as if she had been watching them forever.

"I have an idea!" she said suddenly. "Since we can't forget about the rain, let's use it for entertainment."

"All my boots are soaked," said Don gloomily. "I'm not in the mood for another rain hike."

"No, this is for indoors," said Madlyn. "Let's each take ten or fifteen minutes-Mother and Dad you're in on this, tooand each one of us must find something interesting to report about rain. We can

The family stared at Madlyn for a minute, trying to think through the new idea. Everyone was interested, however. "I'll get pencils and paper," said Don. Mother rose suddenly. "I have an idea,"

she said, and left the room.

One by one the others went off. Don at absorbed in a book of science. Dad got absorbed in a book of science. ruffled through some magazines. Madlyn went to the book shelf in her room. Soon everything was quiet except for the pat-tering sound of rain against the window. Nearly a half hour had passed when, "Time's up," Madlyn announced.

"Just a second more," called Mother.

Dad had already finished and while
waiting for the others had put a fresh log in the fireplace.

You're first, Don," Madlyn said,

"you're the youngest."
"Well, when you see a raindrop on the window pane, did you ever think of its

"H'm, I've looked at enough," said Mother. "Round, I guess—maybe."

"Raindrops are round when first formed" said Don, importantly, "but as they fall, their weight pulls them into the shape of a pear. Raindrops are condensed from the moisture of the atmosphere. You know that. But did you know that each drop of rain forms itself around a much smaller drop of matter? That drop may be some bit of dust from earth or sky; maybe a tiny bit of pollen."

"I didn't know that," exclaimed Madlyn. "Where does rain go when the sun comes out? Did anyone look that up?"
"That's my question," said Dad. "It is

a miracle of this universe that no drop of water is wasted. When mother hangs out her clothes, what happens?"
"The sun dries them," said Don, with-

out thinking.

"Yes," said father, "and every drop
of moisture is picked up in that drying
and still stays in the air! It forms into
invisible vapor, and then it changes back again into rain, perhaps in another part of the world."

"And mother's rinse water may be wetting the rice paddies in Burma now!"
Madlyn giggled.

"I found a poem," she continued,

"about clouds. I'm sure Dad and Mother know it. Listen!"

"I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers,

From the seas and the streams;

I bear light shade for the leaves when

In their nooday dreams.

From my wings are shaken the dews that waken

The sweet buds everyone, When rocked to rest on their mother's

breast, As she dances about the sun.

I wield the flail of the lashing hail, And whiten the green plains under, And then again I dissolve it in rain, And laugh as I pass in thunder.

"Just what Dad was saying!" exclaimed Don, "only in very beautiful words. What

do you have, Mother?"
"I guess what I have is poetry, too," said Mother. "It's from the Bible. Rain Rain was very precious to the people of Palestine because they had so little. hardly decide which verses I liked best. So I brought several. Here are some from Job:

"As for me, I would seek God, and to God would I commit my cause; who does great things and unsearchable; marvellous things without number:

he gives rain upon the earth and sends water upon the fields," (Job 5:8-10)

"Behold, God is great, and we know him not:

the number of his years in unsearchable. For he draws up the drops of water, he distills his mist in rain

which the skies pour down and drop upon man abundantly."

(Job 36:27, 28) on. "Same idea "That's it!" said Don. "Same idea again! Almost makes you like the rain!" "Speaking of rain," smiled Dad, "look out the window!"

"It's stopped!" shouted Don. "What a good game! Next time it rains we'll play it again."

HYMN: "This is My Father's World"

OFFERING SERVICE: As suggested in other services.

CLOSING PRAYER: We love thee, O God of the Universe, for the way in which thou hast caused orderly laws to serve the needs of mankind. May we cooperate in these laws that they provide not only good things for us but for everyone who has need. Amen.

5. "Let Us Praise Famous Men"

WORSHIP CENTER: Use a picture of the head of Christ.

CALL TO WORSHIP: Use one previously suggested.

HYMN: "Hail to all the Heroes"

SCRIPTURE READING: "Praise for Famous Men"

Leader: Among the ancient writings that are not included in the Bible but are found in what is known as the Apocrypha, is the book of Ecclesiasticus. In it is a reading which speaks of people who are good to remember. You will notice that it speaks not only of men who were rulers, but of those who wrote musical tunes and verses. Men who lived in peace were honored by this writer. Merciful men, who were not famous, but who served God by their goodness, were remembered, too.

²By Percy Bysshe Shelley

"Let us now praise famous men . . .

The Lord hath wrought great glory by them, through his great power from the beginning.

Such as did bear rule in their kingdoms, men renowned for their power, giving counsel by their understanding. . .

Leaders of the people. . . wise and elo-

quent in their instructions;

Such as found out musical tunes, and recited verses in writing;
Rich men furnished with ability, living

Rich men furnished with ability, living peaceably in their habitations.

All these were honored in their generations, and were the glory of their times.

There be of them that have left a name behind them, that their praises might be reported.

And some there be which have no

memorial. . .

But these were merciful men, whose righteousness has not been forgotten. . .

The people will tell of their wisdom, and the congregation will show forth their praise." (Selections from Ecclesiasticus, chapter 44, ASV)

HYMN: "Now Praise We Great and Famous Men"

Offering Service: Use one suggested previously

CLOSING PRAYER: We would be worthy, O God, of those who have made this a good land in which to dwell. We would live in peace, seeking friendly ways toward men of other lands and races. Help us to be followers first, then teachers of Jesus' way. In his name, Amen.

sisters, how to manage when there wal little money to be spent, even how to prepare the simple food necessary for life giving health.

From friends living close by, Jesus learred to be a good neighbor: to share with those in need, watch lovingly over som sick one, bring comfort and new courag to hearts saddened by misfortune or sudden sorrow of any kind. And from alifamily and friends alike, Jesus learned about the history of his people: theistruggles in finding a country they migh call their own, in becoming a nation, is being made a subject people under tyrant of another race. But above all, he hear about their priceless heritage of faith if God, so that they might endure all thing and still have hope for the future.

Thus Jesus learned early, in his own home and neighborhood, how to turn men' faces toward the light, as well as lead their spirits into the warmth of God' presence. All these things, we, too, malearn, as we read the stories of Jesus is our Bible. Perhaps we learn them best a we talk them over with father and moth er, with brothers or sisters, laying planday by day for making our own home more joyful, under the inspiration of th great Teacher who shows us the way to God, the loving Father of all.

There is another prayer hymn which can help us make our home happier if we but remember to do the things it tell about. Let us read the words together very thoughtfully, before singing it. A we read, let each one of us choose one particular thing to try harder than eve to do, when we go home today.

HYMN: "Lord, for Tomorrow and It Needs"

OFFERING: (Perhaps a special committee may choose a family—it may be in you community, or even in another country—whose home life can be brightened in some way. You will want to in quire about such possibilities in advance in order to have several choices from which to select a project.)

BENEDICTION

Junior High Department

by Charlotte C. Jones*

THEME FOR MAY: Lifting Horizons

FOR THE LEADER

As these services are by way of suggestion only, talk over with your worship committee, composed of a member from each class, any special emphasis which should be placed upon those used by your group. Especially let them plan the Mother's Day and Memorial services, as these themes are familiar and the services will have more meaning if the boys and girls prepare them.

For the worship centers you may wish to use pictures in the background, with candles, flowers, and an open Bible. For the first Sunday, try to procure a picture of a family worshiping together; for the second, either Whistler's or a modern mother; for the third, the Good Samaritan or something illustrating brotherhood; for the fourth, a picture of Jesus as the "Hope of the World," or a globe, with a

The hymns are found in The New Hymnal for American Youth and other hymnals.

1. In the Home (National Family Week)

PRELUDE: "O Father, Thou who Givest

CALL TO WORSHIP: (Used antiphonally)
Lift up your hearts!

We lift them up unto the Lord.
O Lord, open thou our lips;

And our mouths shall show forth thy praise.

HYMN ÎNTERPRETATION: "O Father, Thou Who Givest All"

(Leader) Let us praise God by singing the prayer hymn, "O Father, Thou Who Givest All" (Sing stanza 1.)

Today let us think especially about our homes, as this is the beginning of Family Week in our country. So let us continue to praise God by thanking him for our homes, for those who help to make them,

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as well as for friends who teach us how to live more happily. (Sing stanza 2.)

If we are to have happier homes, we all must do our part, by using our eyes and ears to see and hear the things which will help, and by using also our hands and feet, as we go about daily deeds of service. (Sing stanza 3.)

Perhaps the one thing above all others which helps to make a home happy is the spirit of Christian love for all, and of faith in each other, which we learn as we hear the stories about Jesus and his teachings of God as a good Father. So let us close our prayer hymn with stanza 4, which recalls these things.

SCRIPTURE TALK: "It Begins at Home"

Jesus knew a great deal about families and home life. People lived close together in the town of Nazareth where he was brought up. Fathers did not work in another city or even go to the other side of town. Usually they had their occupation right in the home where they lived.

Jesus' father was a carpenter. His shop was in that part of the house facing the street, where people could come in easily and order what they needed. Jesus helped there also, fitting together the parts for a work bench, or a door frame. He also made yokes for the oxen, shaping them until they were just right, then smoothing them off so that they could not rub and irritate as the animals strained against the load.

When things went wrong, as they often do in a work shop, when a carefully shaped piece of wood was all but finished only to split at the last moment, or a precious tool suddenly broke under some unusual stress, it was hard to keep from becoming discouraged and angry. But Jesus learned the ways of a good workman: care in trying to avoid accidents, patience in doing work over and over again if necessary, and a faith in God's help for those who sought it while trying hard at the same time. All these things he became accustomed to, from working with his father.

From his mother also Jesus learned many lessons for everyday living: how to be helpful with the younger brothers and

2. Salvos for Mother

PRELUDE: "O Blessed Day of Mother-hood"

CALL TO WORSHIP:
We praise thee, O God;
We bless thee for thy goodness.
All the earth doth acknowledge thee to

be the Lord, The ruler of all creation.

We bow our hearts before thee, in love and gratitude.

HYMN: "For the Beauty of the Earth"

TALK: "The Greeks Had a Time for It One of the many blessings for which we thank God today are the memories we have of our mothers. The joys they have given us, and the times we have pleased them, make happy memories; the times when we have failed, however, make savenes. But the determination to do better as we grow older and more responsible caragain fill us with much inspiration. And so we salute our mothers, the source of so much happiness.

It is difficult to say just when the custom of setting aside a special day for mothers first started. Even the ancient Greeks had a festival on Mt. Olympus in the springtime, for honoring Rhea, the mother of the gods. The early Christians dedicated the fourth Sunday before Easter.

to the mother of Jesus, and many made it a custom to visit Mary's shrine as well as to bring flowers to the altar where they had been baptized. At that time of the year mothers were also given special gifts.

In our own country, a Kentucky school teacher started in 1887 to invite mothers to a musical. This she did year after year, devoting much of her time to working up special mother's day programs in other schools as well as her own, even in schools in other states. In 1908, Anna Jarvis, of Philadelphia, started to carry on the idea, making it into a regular campaign, and was finally rewarded in 1914 when President Wilson signed a congressional resolution which set apart the second Sunday in May for this special recognition of mothers. It soon became a very popular sort of holiday.

If you should visit Washington today you would find on the lawn of the White House a beautiful white birch tree, dedicated to the mothers of the presidents, while near the Capitol Building you would see another similar tree which was planted as a tribute to all American mothers. Unlike the Greeks of old who worshiped only Rhea as a symbol of motherhood, we like to think of every mother as a kind of goddess, and try to pay homage to her every day of the year, as well as on her special day in the springtime.

HYMN: "O Blessed Day of Motherhood"
OFFERING: Add to the project started last
week, if desired, planning to make some
mother happier.

SPECIAL FEATURE: "The Winter Night was Dark and Still" (stanzas 1 and 4 sung by choir or read)

PRAYER: (Let some group write a special Mother's Day prayer)

HYMN: "I Would Be True," (a gift poem from a son to his mother)

3. Enlarging the Family

Choose from these hymns of brother-hood:

"At Length There Dawns the Glorious Day"

"These Things Shall Be—a Loftier Race"
'My Country Is the World"

Lift Up Our Hearts, O King of Kings"
'O Brother Man, Fold to Thy Heart Thy
Brother"

'Let There be Light, Lord God of Hosts' SCRIPTURE: "Other Sheep"

We have been thinking about bringing nore love and appreciation to those in our somes. But if we do a good job at that, we will not want to stop there; we will go on o others outside the family. It is just as iesus once said to his friends, after telling about his concern for them, as a shepiter deares for his sheep.

"Other sheep I have," he reminded hem, "that are not of this fold. I must cok out for them, as well as for you. And ou can help with this, until all become as sheepfold, under one Sheepherd."

Perhaps they had been thinking togethr about King David's Psalm, "The Lord is my shepherd." At any rate, Jesus hought of himself as a good shepherd, nd placed that ideal in the hearts of his riends, of long ago as well as of today, who should decide to carry out his teachings.

itory: "A Japanese Shepherd"

One of these friends of Jesus was a Japnese boy named Toyo. He had made up is mind to follow the "Good Shepherd" thom he had learned to love, so he workd very hard in preparation. One day he chanced to walk farther from school than usual, and came to a part of the city where he had never been before. What he saw there was unbelievable. Men, women and children dragged their sick and half-starved bodies along through the mud and the filth of the refuse-filled streets. Evil faces peered out from dark doorways, making one shudder with sudden fear.

Toyo could not stand it. He ran back as fast as he could, his soul full of indignation and his mind bursting with questions. Who were these miserable people? Why did they have to live like that? He must find out; he must do something about it all. He was sure Jesus would!

And so Toyohiko Kagawa became a shepherd to all those lost sheep in the slums of Kobe. But, like a good shepherd who suffers hardship in rescuing the lost lambs, Toyo also had to bear much physical pain as he went about doing good. When robbers saw him give a few coins to the hungry, they knocked him down for nore, thinking he must be wealthy. When he shared his bed with a beggar whose eyes were diseased, he, too, caught the dread trachoma, and all but lost his sight.

But if he lost, he also gained greater joy than he had ever known before, as he saw many of the boys and girls whom he had taught, early in the morning or late at night, growing into fine men and women, and in turn leading others to the discovery of the Good Shepherd, the Christ. POEM: "Discovery," in Songs from the

POEM: "Discovery," in Songs from the Slums, Kagawa. (Abingdon-Cokesbury Press.) (Get this from your library. Tell about the inspiring poems Kagawa wrote as he found beauty of character, even in the sorest spots of Kobe. This poem is about his hand, which could not fashion wonderful things, but still grew big with meaning when he discovered God's plan for helping others with it.)

PRAYER: (Based upon the thought of loving God with all the heart, and one's neighbor—who is the person in need.)

4. Into All the World

PRELUDE: Anthem by choir, as "Down the Dark Future" or "God of the Nations, Near and Far"

Call to Worship: "Come unto me," said Jesus, to his friends. "Come, all you who are heavy-laden, and I will give you rest."

GUIDED PRAYER:

Let us come now, to this great Friend of us all, and through him to the heavenly Father, about whom Jesus has taught us. Let us bow our heads, and pray in our hearts about some of the things which have made us unhappy during the past week, asking for help in these, as well as for the unknown things which await us tomorrow. (Silent prayer)

Now let us remember to be thankful for all the good things of the week, and also for the happy times to which we are looking forward. (Silent prayer, closing with the special one which Jesus taught his

friends to say.)

HYMN: "Send Down Thy Truth, O God"





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(Leader may read the words to the music before all sing.)

TALK: "Come to Me; Go for Me"

In the stories about Jesus, as well as in his teachings, we find the peace, the truth, the love and the spirit of God. Do you remember the last commission Jesus gave to his friends? He was standing with them on the hill-top in Galilee where they used to come so often, to rest from the crowds and to talk about God. They knew he could not be with them much longer, and so they listened eagerly to his farewell words. And this is what he said to them:

"Go, and make learners of all people, and of all nations. Teach them the things which I have taught you. And be assured that I will be with you always, wherever you are, and I will help you, with what-ever you may be doing in my name."

So from that day to this, the friends of Jesus in all ages have tried to carry out this last great command of his, and in so doing have learned what it means to be truly happy, because they have brought great joy to the hearts of so many others.

"Come unto me," said Jesus, first of all. "Come and learn my ways."

Then he said, lastly, "Go to others, and teach, in my name, and in the name of the Father.'

In his name, therefore, we come, to him and to God, the loving Father of us all, to learn how to worship more fully. And in his name we also go forth, following our worship with work among others; for this God has given us the inspiration, by his loving spirit which we have seen so clearly in the deeds of the Master.

There is a hymn about going forth, along the highway of our King, as heralds of the Christ, carrying out his commands. In the old days of this country, when the Spanish settled in Mexico and the great Southwest, they built a highway connecting all their towns from east to west, and from north to south. Along this, workers for the Mexican king could hasten to carry out the "Royal Road." Later, when religious workers came over from Spain to teach Mexicans and Indians about Christianity, this road became a connecting link between the missions of the traveling fathers, and they thought of it as the Highway of the King they worshiped.

Today, in traveling about that part of the country, one still comes upon parts of this ancient road. It has been marked with mission bells hanging from posts here and there, so that travelers may know they are on the Camino Real—the Highway of the King.

But, whether we have an actual road-way upon which to travel or not, we may always walk the King's Highway, if we wish to follow the bidding of Jesus, to go and serve, in his name.

HYMN: "Heralds of Christ"

5. In Praise of Them (Memorial Day)

HYMN SUGGESTIONS:

"Marching with the Heroes"

"O Native Land, How Fair You Seem" "Who Goes There, in the Night" (By choir, or read antiphonally, one group

answering the other) "Forget Them Not, O Christ, Who Stand"

Plan this service around the thought of remembering Christian heroes, in different groups; as, for instance:

1. Those who dared to go out into distant lands, to obey Jesus' great commission to teach all people.

2. Those who also serve at home, as teachers, artists, musicians, writers, scientists, and all who use science for the good of mankind.

3. The humble and unknown great, who hold the torch while others work; the good, the wise, the brave, the strong, who bring light, and joy, and inspiration to

Candles may be lit in memory of each

of these or other groups you may decide to add.

Make use of the special worship materials in such books as The New Hymnal for American Youth. See especially the followamerican round. See especially the following selections in the section on "Devotional Poetry" at the back of the book: For group 1 above: "Life's Victors," p. 330, and "Livingstone," p. 332. For group 2: "Greatheart," p. 330 and "The Surgeon's Hands," p. 331. For group 3: "Pass on the Torch," p. 331 and "Latimer's Light," p. 333

Senior High and Young People's Departments

by Francis F. Fisher*

THEME FOR MAY: The Fellowship of Kindred Minds

To the Leader:

This month's programs, based upon Christian fellowship, provide opportunity for the observance of three special days. The responsive selections in Services 1 and 5 should be made available to all. discussion (Service 1) and quiz (Service 3) should be made worshipful and not allowed to get out of hand. In Service 2 the hymns and scripture should be selected well ahead of time.

1. With the Family

(Appropriate for the beginning of Christian Family Week, May 2)

WORSHIP CENTER: A fireplace if possible, or an arrangement like a home living

PRELUDE: "Blest Be the Tie that Binds" RESPONSIVE CALL TO WORSHIP: Psalm 96:1-4a

INVOCATION by the leader

OPENING HYMN: "Come, Thou Almighty King'

SCRIPTURE READING: Psalm 103 PRAYER POEM:

Thou gracious God, whose mercy lends The light of home, the smile of friends, Our gathered flock Thine arms enfold, As in the peaceful days of old

Wilt Thou not hear us while we raise In sweet accord of solemn praise, The voices that have mingled long In joyous flow of mirth and song.

We thank Thee, Father; let Thy grace Our loving circle still embrace, Thy mercy shed its heavenly store,

Thy peace be with us evermore. Amen. -Oliver Wendell Holmes

SPECIAL MUSIC: "Bless This House," by May Brahe, as a solo or recording. MEDITATION:

THE CHRISTIAN FAMILY It has been said that of all the insti-

*Editorial Assistant, The Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board of the American Baptist Convention, New York City.

tutions on earth, the one nearest to the Christian ideal is the family. Doubtless we have all seen or experienced instances where this was far from true, yet we would all agree that a Christian family comes near it.

Jesus was much concerned with the family. It is thought that he assumed responsibility as the head of his house when Joseph died. Of his 33 years, 30 were spent with his family and but three years in public ministry. He blessed a wedding with his presence. During his ministry he spent much time at the home of his friends Mary, Martha and Lazarus in Bethany. They were sort of a second family to him. However, Jesus would never allow family concern to keep him from his mission in life. This he made clear several times.

Those of us who are privileged to participate in a family circle have much for which to be thankful, as well as a responsibility to see that our homes and our future homes maintain the Christian atmosphere which keeps them near the Christian ideal. It used to be true that more time was spent in the home than anywhere else. Today this may not be true; yet the home's importance cannot be over emphasized. Let us see if there are some ways in which we can improve or increase this emphasis.

Discussion: (Bring out some ways in which the family can do things together in a wholesome Christian atmosphere, such as:)

1. Have a Family Fun Night for games stunts, singing, refreshments, etc., just for the family

2. Spend an evening watching television together.

3. Have regular family devotions or at least grace at one meal during the day when all the family are present.
4. Plan vacations and outings together

for family fun.

5. Have the family sit together in church whenever possible.

QUIET MOMENT: (allowing time for each one to think how his own family gatherings may be improved or increased;

HYMN: "Saviour, Like a Shepherd Lead Us"

MIZPAH BENEDICTION by all.

With Our Mothers

(Appropriate for Mother's Day, May 9. desired, the mothers of the group may invited as special guests.)

RELUDE: Recording of organ music HORAL CALL TO WORSHIP: "Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness"

VOCATION PRAYER by one of the mothers YMN SING: Have a period of singing the first stanza only of a number of old favorite hymns. They may include "Love Divine," "The Old Rugged Cross," "My God, I Thank Thee," "Rock of Ages," "O Love that Wilt Not Let Me Go," "My Faith Looks Up," and others.

RIPTURE: Have two or three mothers read their favorite passages.

ECIAL MUSIC: "Ave Maria," by Schubert, played on the violin or a recording. DIO PRESENTATION:

MOTHER'S DAY AROUND THE WORLD (The following should be given with rticipants hidden. It will be more effece if a loudspeaking system is used and the mothers speak with somewhat apopriate accents.)

Announcer: And now we bring you the "Mother's Day Around the pgram orld." We hope to bring messages from thers in various countries of the world. st we take you to Korea. Are you dy, Korea? Come in, please.

First Voice: I am a Korean mother. nember four years ago this day. All children were about me in our own ne near Seoul. We were so happy. t month the horrible war came. ny sons have been killed in battle. My rried daughter has lost her husband. r home has been bombed out. Three es we have picked up our few belong-; and moved on to another place to ape the fighting. It has stopped now, y say, but our country is badly torn divided. I doubt if it will ever be same. Mother's Day is not happy. an never get my boys back.

nnouncer: We thank you for sharing r feelings with us. And now we bring the voice of a Christian mother from She recently escaped from bethe iron curtain and has found ter in England with friends. Come in,

econd Voice: I-I cannot say much. heart is too full. It is good to be I don't know how I would manage out my Christian friends. It is a sad her's Day for me, though, for I am my from my family. My boy is a memof the Party and he has changed so h I hardly know him. My daughter she could not leave her own family ome with me. My husband is dead. I am so grateful for all my friends in Christian family who have helped me. t's all. God bless you all.

nnouncer: And God bless you, too, bringing us your message on this her's Day, 1954. Finally, we wish to Come in, please. ler.

hird Voice: I am happy to be able to to this radio audience today. There sadness in my heart because my son has just finished high school is away rmy camp and cannot be with me. ever, I thank God that there is not a raging at this moment where he might I thank God that he is alive I thank God for the wonderful letter reived from him this week. My heart out to all the mothers in this world

who are not as lucky as I, and I pray for their comfort and sustenance on this sacred day. May they find soul happi-

ness. Thank you all.

Announcer: And thank you, American mother. I'm sure that all our hearts are joined in prayer with yours. Mother's Day 1954! May we remember these voices from afar as we honor our own mothers. We now return you to our local studio.

TRIBUTES: (If desired, you may have a spoken tribute to mothers by one of your group and to children by one of the mothers.)

PRAYER for all mothers everywhere, particularly those who face a day which is filled with less happiness than in the

CLOSING HYMN: "O Jesus, I Have Promised"

3. With God

WORSHIP CENTER: Bouquet of spring flowers

"All Hail the Power of Jesus' PRELUDE: Name"

HYMN: "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty"

PRAYER:

Our Father in heaven, we thank Thee for the close fellowship which is ours with thee. We think of the first time we thought of thee as a friend. On every side we see work that is waiting to be done and know that only those who have heard thy call and seen the vision of thy purpose can accomplish it. We join our voices in prayer for men of faith and courage to take up the tasks of leadership in this challenging age. As we join in the call, help us to know that we can help to bring the answer to pass. In Jesus' name we pray. Amen.

Doxology (Old Hundredth)

POEM: Read verses 1, 5, 6 of the hymn, "O for a closer walk with God," by Cowper, found in many hymnals.

Solo or Recording: "I Walked Today Where Jesus Walked," by O'Hara

SCRIPTURE INTERPRETATION: Any fellowship with other human beings in a Christian spirit presupposes a close fellowship with God. This must be developed and nurtured. If we wish to follow him we must hear his call. Let us listen to the recorded story of three great characters of the Bible who followed the call and became great leaders among their people.

SCRIPTURE: Samuel—I Samuel 3: 1-10 HYMN: "Lord, Speak to Me That I May

Speak"

SCRIPTURE: Isaiah—Isaiah 6: 1-12 HYMN: "Draw Thou My Soul, O Christ" SCRIPTURE: Paul-Acts 9: 1-9

HYMN: "Spirit of God, Descend Upon My Heart"

PERIOD OF PERSONAL DEDICATION:

Let us bow our heads in prayer. As we pray, let us seek to achieve the quiet which is necessary for our contact with God. (Pause) Let us seek to put our minds at rest, confessing our wrong-doing and wrong-saying this past week. (Pause) Let us seek to hear God's voice speaking Let us seek to hear God's vice by him to us, enriching the fellowship which is ours with him. (Pause) Let us listen further to see if he is speaking in some special way, asking our help for something specific. (Pause) Let us resolve to folspecific. low God's call whatever it may be, and seek to draw closer to him day by day. (Pause) In his name we pray, Amen. CLOSING HYMN: "Have Thine Own Way, Lord'

THE LORD'S PRAYER in unison

4. With the Church Family

WORSHIP CENTER: Model of a church building

PRELUDE: "Glorious Things of Thee are Spoken"

CALL TO WORSHIP: "If we walk in the light as he is in the light, we have fellowship one with another; and the blood of Jesus Christ His son, cleanseth us from all sin." "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

OPENING HYMN: "O Church of God, our Solitude Forsaking" or "The Church's One Foundation"

SCRIPTURE: John 15: 1-18 (may be read responsively)

SILENT PRAYER for the advancement of the church

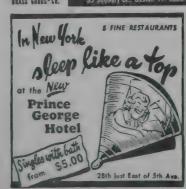
PRAYER RESPONSE: "Hear Thou in Love" HYMN: "I Love Thy Kingdom, Lord"

Quiz: "What Do You Know About the Church?"

(Questions such as the following may be asked to bring a greater appreciation of the larger Christian family as well as of your own local church. Expand and adapt these questions. Be sure that you know the answers to all the questions asked!)







Local Church: When was it organized? How many members were there? many members now? Name three former pastors. Who is the church moderator? What committees are organized? What are their duties? Who are the committee chairmen?

Denomination: Where are the state and national headquarters? Name some of its cooperating organizations. Who is your state youth director? When and where are the next state and national youth conventions to be held? Who is your state youth president? Name the fields where your denomination maintains mission stations. Name several missionaries who have been to your church.

Interdenominational: What are the activities of your local or state youth coun-When is the next annual conference for the state youth? Who are its leaders? What is the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.? Name four of its departments. What is the work of the World Council of Churches?

HYMN: "Through the Night of Doubt and Sorrow"

HYMN INTERPRETATION:

BLEST BE THE TIE THAT BINDS Of all hymns of Christian fellowship in

the church, this is surely the most familiar and best loved. The incident of its writing makes it even more meaningful.

In 1762 the young minister John Fawcett began his pastorate at the Baptist church at Wainsgate, England. It was a small charge and he found it difficult to make ends meet with his growing family

salary and with greater security, he and his wife decided to accept. His final sermon was preached and their belongings were all packed. A large number of parishioners came to bid them farewell. They were even on the wagon to leave when their distress

at leaving their friends became too great. They decided to stay, unloaded their furniture and moved back into the parsonage. They remained with this little church for

of four children. Receiving a call to a

large London church at a much larger

another 47 years.

The next Sunday Fawcett preached a sermon on the text Luke 12:15: "A man's life consisteth not in the abundance of things he possesseth." After the sermon he "lined out," and the congregation sang with great feeling the hymn he had written the previous midnight. Lining out was the method of hymn singing when hymnals were not available to all the congregation. The leader spoke the first line, then everyone sang it; he lined out the second line and it was sung, and so on through the entire hymn.

This hymn has been sung as the benediction on religious gatherings for nearly two centuries. Today we are going to sing it as our benediction just as it was sung for the first time and for many years after that—by lining out. We will not need to use our hymnels. Try to put yourself in the place of the congregation on that happy Sunday morning when it was first sung. (In lining out he sure to give the entire first line together, as: "Blest be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love.")

HYMN: "Blest Be the Tie that Binds"lined out

5. With Our Heritage From the Past

(Appropriate for Memorial Day, May 30)

WORSHIP CENTER: American and Christian flags

PRELUDE: "God of our Fathers, Whose Almighty Hand"

HYMN: "Not Alone for Mighy Empire" or "God of our Fathers"

INVOCATION POEM: "O God of love, O King of peace," by Henry W. Baker, found as a hymn in many hymnals

QUARTET: "Now Praise We Great and Famous Men" or "The Son of God Goes Forth for Peace" (found in many new hymnals such as Christian Worship)

SCRIPTURE: Ecclesiasticus 44: 1-10, 14 (Apocrypha)

Let us now praise famous men,

And our fathers that begat us.
The Lord manifested in them great



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Even his mighty power from the begil

Such as did bear rule in their kingdoms And were men renowned for their pow Giving counsel by their understanding Such as have brought tidings in proph

Leaders of the people by their counsels, And by their understanding men of lear ing for the people;

Wise were their words in their instruction Such as sought out musical tunes,

And set forth verses in writing: Rich men, furnished with ability, Living peaceably in their habitations; All these were honored in their gene

And were a glory in their day. There be of them, that have left a name behind them,

To declare their praises.

ations,

And some there be which have memorial; Who are perished as though they ha

not been born; And their children after them. But these were men of mercy,

Whose righteous deeds have not be forgotten. . . Their bodies were buried in peace,

And their name liveth to all generation —From the Hebrew, 1st century, B. HYMN: "God Send Us Men Whose A 'Twill Be"

SCRIPTURAL CONFESSION: (to be rea responsively)

Leader: If we say that we have no si we deceive ourselves, and the truth is n in us. If we confess our sins, he is fait ful and righteous to forgive us our si and to cleanse us from all unrighteou ness

Response: Lord, be merciful unto a for we have sinned against thee.

Leader: O Lord, we have sinned as done wickedly, and have rebelled, even turning aside from thy precepts and the sinned as the si judgments.

Response: O Lord, take away all i

teather. O Lord, take away as it is this day; because we have trespassed against thee.

Response: O Lord, make clean of hearts within us, and take not thy ho

Spirit from us. Leader: We have sinned with our

thers and our country; we have do wrong and have not kept the comman ments nor the statutes, nor the judgmer which thou hast commanded.

Response: O Lord, show thy mercy up us, and grant us thy salavation.

Leader: Thus saith the Lord, "If n people shall humble themselves, and pra and seek my face, and turn from their everys; then will I hear from heaven as will forgive their sin."

Unison: O Lord, our God, other Lorhave had dominion over us; but we con unto thee; for thou art our God. Our tran gressions are multiplied before thee, ar our sins testify against us, Help us, God of our salvation, for the glory of the name; and deliver us, and purge au our sins for thy name's sake, Amen.

HYMN: "Rise Up, O Men of God" CLOSING PRAYER: O God, who hast pr

pared for those who love thee such goo things as pass man's understanding; pointo our hearts such love toward the that we, loving thee above all thing may gain thy promises, which surpa all that we can desire; through Jesi Christ, our Lord, Amen.

With the New Books

thics in a Business Society

By Marquis W. Childs and Douglass later. New York, Harper & Brothers, 954. 192 p. \$2.75; New York, New Ameran Library of World Literature (Mentor eries), 1954. 192 p. \$.35.1

In the last three issues of the Internaonal Journal in 1953 articles described the unique studies of ethics in economic fe undertaken by the Department of the hurch and Economic Life of the Federal now National) Council of Churches. Thile related to these studies this book not a part of the series. It belongs to tal presumably large body of literature the immediate and long-term future hich will use, refer to, and interpret the wealth of meaning and insight in the ries itself.

The authors have had access to all the ablished and still to be published materis in the six volumes. In Ethics in a Busiass Society they have written not a sumary or condensation of these volumes, but ther their own interpretation and judgent of the series itself enriched by their miliarity with other sources and their wn experience and reflection.

Ethics in a Business Society is a short Hume under 200 pages. It is readable, beg written by a nationally known columnand a Washington journalist. It is oughtful not in the ponderous but in e thought-provoking sense of that word. he book is non-technical, written for the terested general reader. Likewise it is relant both in its historic background and present-day references. "What meang, for example, in a society dominated large organizations have the Ten Comandments, the last six of which deal with estions of morality involving relations th people and groups no larger than a mily and no relations with a circle wider an a neighborhood?"

This volume describes how we got to nere we are in the "relation of God and an and business" and the essential inedients of our present situation. roughout the authors are concerned th contrasting-often conflicting-tradiins and positions within Christianity ice the Middle Ages and among the nerican people and their churches. These ditions and the views underlying them : often depicted in terms of individuals ch as John Woolman and Cotton Math-"Thus Woolman's searching led to a f-abnegation which eventually carried n right out of the world of business. But those following a second moral tradin in American business such a course s patently ridiculous. For Cotton Mathfor example, who has been called the rerican high priest of this second tradin, wealth was a sign of divine favor d getting it was a way of glorifying

The inexpensive New American Library edition be available May 23, 1954.

The ethical problems which are so familiar to modern man's occupational and political life are set within a simple (because of the brevity of treatment at times an over simplified) historical framework. In his own soul searching and that of other church people with whom he talks this gives to the reader a sense of continuity with those in the past of like spirit and mind. This is a perspective which can yield both poise and insights for action.

The book is written primarily for lay people. It should be of equal interest and usefulness for clergymen. Plans for its use in church discussion groups are already under way.

CAMERON P. HALL

Church Work in the City

By Frederick A. Shippey. Nashville, Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, 1952. 255 p. \$4.50.

The urbanization of America has altered and made complex the task of Protestantism. Urban church trends reveal that Protestantism is in danger of losing the city. This study of a more effective strategy offers many helpful suggestions. It deals with ways of surveying local church needs; the conduct of a religious census; the demands of church work in the downtown area, in apartment areas, in a neighborhood local church; the establishment of new congregations; and the need for cooperative Protestant activity in developing an urban Protestant strategy. Each chapter gives relevant information on the problem, a basic analysis and specific suggestions for city church programs.

Since it is based on sound sociological principles and the result of intensive experience, this volume should be most helpful to the city pastor, the seminary student, the denominational executive, city and state council leaders and the layman concerned with church work in the city. It is "illuminating, challenging, usable."

JOHN B. KETCHAM

Great Ideas of the Bible

By Ryllis Goslin Lynip. New York, Harper & Bros., 1954. 272 p. \$2.75.

In an unexpected way, this is an exciting book. Although written primarily for young people, it would be equally effective for an adult class, especially adults who are not far along in their understanding of the Bible. The language is distinguished by its clarity and simplicity, so that the meaning is easily grasped, but there is no "writing down" to the reader.

Mrs. Lynip has presented here the first of two volumes dealing with great ideas, may of them revolutionary in character, which are found in the Bible. She has a sense of history and points up the insights of prophets and poets and other Bible writers, with a whole section on the remarkable ideas of Jesus. To illustrate her comments she has included copious quotations from the Bible, printed in bold face type from the Moffatt translation. Many

of these passages seem fresh and striking in this setting.

The book is adaptable not only for teaching but for presentation in a series of worship services. It is recommended for use in all church schools.

LILLIAN WILLIAMS

Introduction to Religion

By Winston L. King. New York, Harper & Bros., 1954. 563 p. \$6.

To assay anything so comprehensive as an introduction to the whole field of religion would be a staggering prospect to almost any scholar qualified to do such a thing. Dr. King, dean of the chapel at Grinnell College, not only contemplated the task but actually set forth to accomplish it. The result is a work with which he can well feel pleased, despite his evident modesty expressed in the foreword, where he says he hopes that for some readers the perusing of this book will be "only the beginning of a path..."

Part I attempts a definition of religion as universal, many, and one, and sets forth similarities and differences among the various religous approaches. Part II deals with "Religion as Social Pattern," with attention paid to the sociological roots of religion and the distinguishing marks of a religious society. Part III, "Religion as Salvation," discusses the meaning of salvation and the ways of works, devotion and mystical insight. Part IV takes up "Religion as Question and Answer," seeking answers to four basic questions: whence do we come? (from a divine source); with what or whom have we to do? (an environing spiritual reality); what is man and whither is he bound? (a living soul subject to salvation); why do men suffer? (illusion, alliance with evil, evil as hostility to the good will of God, etc.). There is a concluding chapter on "Religions and Religion in the Modern

The book assumes a certain inner unity of religions, although distinctive emphases are recognized. This is probably a fair way to get at the study of religion, although some would prefer an introductory course in religion to be a detailed study of the Christian faith, for example, in the thought that a student thoroughly steeped in one tradition might then better go on to study religions and their attendant elements in the larger purview. The bibliography is very extensive and reflects the author's own wide reading. One misses an adequate treatment of the existentialist positions with which college students today doubtless want to grapple in the light of the current vogue of that type of thought.

This big volume will be useful as a textbook in colleges, and one is quite sure that seminarians also will be asked to use it in connection with their studies in the philosophy of religion. There is a useful "glossary of less familiar terms."

KENDIG BRUBAKER CULLY

We Met Jesus

By Ray L. St. Clair. Richmond, John Knox Press, 1953. 143 p. \$2.75.

In conversational, present-day language, the author of this small book relates in a

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leadership training informal study home reading



By Richard E. Lentz-

Making the Adult Class Vital

Here is a practical new study of the needs and program of the adult class. This illustrated book discusses how to improve relationships between adult groups and the church . . . how leaders can discharge the community responsibility of the adult class . . . principles to guide adult groups in their choice of study areas and materials . . . activities and service projects which can make the adult group more vital . . . suggestions for revitalizing meetings ... concrete suggestions for permanent program development . . . requirements for a good adult leader . . . types of leadership needed in the various aspects of the adult program . . . incentives to use in talking with qualified persons about assuming leadership in an adult group . . . how to determine what the adult program will be . . . etc. Published for the Cooperative Publication Association. \$1.00.

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lively way the glowing experiences of sixteen individuals who met Jesus and were influenced by his dynamic personality. Written in the form of dramatic monologues, the reader is made to feel that he is hearing these stories from the narrators'

The book begins with Mary's own revelation of the details surrounding Christ's birth and ends with Paul's vision on the Damascus road. Other accounts include significant, transforming events in the lives of such Bible characters as Mary and Martha, the rich young ruler, Judas of Iscariot and the thief crucified with Jesus.

The interesting and realistic style of this book lends itself particularly well to reading at worship services and Bible study

ABBY M. WESTENBERG

World in the Making

By James Avery Joyce. New York, Henry Schuman, Inc., 1953. 159 p. \$3.50.

The approach and organization of World in the Making indicate that it is primarily designed for the high school student. However, it is informative and impelling reading for adults.

The author traces man's progress in building a social life in three acts,—We Become Nations, We Become a World, and We Become World Citizens. The roles played by Greece, Rome, the Church of the Middle Ages, the rise of Nationalism, the advances in Federal Government, the League of Nations, and the United Nations are episodes in the book. The place of religion as the basis for the concepts of world brotherhood and human freedom is emphasized.

Students, group leaders, and teachers will appreciate the Interval pages which follow each of the three acts or sections of the book. These pages give a brief summary of the preceding chapters and list questions of varying difficulty for individual or group study. The educational effectiveness and usefulness of the book is multiplied by the many maps, diagrams, photographs and line-drawings which visualize the "crowded drama of global living which is now shaping Man's tremendous future."

World in the Making, the Story of International Cooperation, is challenging reading for all who yearn and work for the day of human unity and world under-

LOREN WALTERS

Audio-Visual Resource Guide for Use in Religious Education. Third Edition

Department of Audio-Visual and Radio Education, Division of Christian Education, National Council of Churches. Chicago, Ill. 390 p. \$5.00.

The third edition of the Audio-Visual Resource Guide for Use in Religious Education is a cumulative edition including evaluations released from 1948 through 1953. It includes evaluations previously published in the Second Edition, Parts I, II and III, as well as those materials evaluated in the 1952-1953 season.

In my judgment this book is indispensable to any religious organization which

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-KENDIG BRUBAKER CULLY



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"The publication of Victor Murray's great book is an important event. Not for a long time has the thoughtful reader had the chance to consider the problems of religious education with the help of a disciplined mind that is, at the same time, reverent, philosophical and practical . . . a treatment re-markable for both its maturity and its wholeness."

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The author is principal of Cheshunt College, Cambridge, is an officer of the World Council of Christian Education, and is an international authority in the field of religious education.

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akes its audio-visual program seriously. A 00 page, two-column, printed book, it sts approximately 1,500 evaluations of lms, filmstrips, slides, records and transcriptions—almost all that are currently elevant to a Christian education program.

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All materials in the guide are broken own into ten major classifications, a great lvantage in finding out quickly what aterials are available in some specific ca. The classifications relate to God, hrist, the Bible, the Church, missions, rsonal Christian living, the Christian mily, the domestic and international so-al order, and leadership education. In ther words, here is a comprehensive obctive evaluation guide to current audio-tual material for churches, making posule intelligent choice and effective utilization of materials.

The story of this guide began a number years ago in the Audio-Visual and Ra-D Education Department of the National buncil of Churches. Since then special committees consisting of ministers, directions

tors of religious education, teachers, have met in groups across the country to evaluate materials. Knowing first hand of the these committees, of the tireless effort of executive persons in this division of the National Council, and also of what the first two editions of the guide have meant to the development of an intensive audiovisual program in Fourth Presbyterian Church, I can give enthusiastic and unqualified endorsement to this guide. It really is indispensable.

CALVIN DE VRIES

Spiritual Values in Camping

By Clarice M. Bowman, New York, Association Press, 1954. 256 p. \$3.00.

Spiritual values are defined as "a matter of developing a self with some degree of adequacy for the problems of living, and of achieving increasingly significant relationships with the Power Above and with one's fellows."

The quest for the realization of these values is seen as the greatest opportunity of camping, and the core of the whole program of camping at its best. By the same token, camping is seen as one of the best opportunities among program developments of current times for the attainment of these values—not as added emphases but as part and parcel of integrated living.

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A major thrust of the book is to show how spiritual values may be found in and developed through all aspects of life, from sheer fun to moments of deepest thoughtfulness and purposefulness. At the same time, much emphasis is given to the special place of worship, both incidental and planned, in the upreach of persons towards the highest possible center for their living.

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MARY E. VENABLE

The Hope of the World

By Harry Emerson Fosdick. Garden City, New York, Garden City Books, 1953. 240 p. \$1.49.

These sermons on Christianity today continue the high quality of writing and preaching characteristic of Harry Emerson Fosdick.

Unlike those of many of his contemporaries, his sermons provide not only the faith that brings maturity and peace of mind, but also the force to give reality to the Gospel. His message, through such sermons as "The Hope of the World in Its Minorities," "Through the Social Gospel into Personal Religion," "Christianity's Supreme Rival," "Beautiful Ideals and Brutal Facts," and "Crucified by Stupidity," is universal and specific.

He says, for example, ". . . business must take financial responsibility against emergency, not simply for investors of money but for inventory of life and labor." Not all preachers of the "peace of mind" are saying this. Dr. Fosdick pleads "for a church that shall be a fountainhead of a better social order."

The cardinal question is—What is the cost of a better world, a new social order? "At the very least it costs transfigured individual lives and sensitized individual consciences." No matter where Dr. Fos-

dick begins, the end is an affirmation of the power of God working through Christian commitment. He decries the fact that for multitudes of people religion has ceased being their strength and song and has become a matter of discussion and debate "Real religion, like real love, lies not a the end of a discussion, but at the end of the soul's adventure."

Those who seek inspiration and insight for the living of these days will read The Hope of the World.

W. E. VASTINI

Personality in the Making

Edited by Helen Leland Witmer and Ruth Kotinsky. New York, Harper & Bros. 1952, 454 p. \$4.50

1952. 454 p. \$4.50.

The Fifth Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth has immeasurably advanced the well being of children in America. A great number of studies were made preliminary to the conference and during it. The book, Personality in the Making, brings to parents, social workers, educators, and other religious and community leaders the official report of these findings and the best current knowledge of the healthy development of personality in girls and boys.

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ASSOCIATION PRESS

291 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY 7° ne feeling that parents, especially, are deendable people. It goes on to show there ust be developed the sense of being a uman being with a mind and will of his wn and that the growing child must alize he is a person who can do things and make things happen, who can accomlish worthwhile things.

The adolescent period is described as ae in which the child must discover who is and what his role in society is to be, he need is pointed out for the making close friendships and for intimate relapoships to others, leading ultimately to Ifillment of the parental sense. A sense integrity is seen as a requisite for a appy personality which must have as its re the highest of basic ideals.

The effects of religion, income, prejuce, heredity, and other influences are so discussed in the first section of this tok.

Part II deals with the conduct of social stitutions and the implications for them the knowledge that has been gained rerding ways a healthy personality is deloped. Included among the institutions tich are studied are the family, the turch and synagogue, health, social, and sure time services, and many others of iterest to parents and church school lead-

This is a book that every church will ant for its library and that every thoughtil reader will find instructive and stimuling.

ALICE L. GODDARD

That Can I Know

By Herrymon Maurer. New York, lurper & Brothers, 1953. 253 p. \$3.50. The author answers his question "What In I Know?" in the first chapter, which are the title of the book. What he can low for certain is that he has an ineviple encounter with truth, faith, and the riverse. In short, "with God's facts." This scounter with reality each of us may live. Only thus will we be able to underect our false rationalizations and delusions. In proposes "a radical critique of our contaporary ideologies in terms of prophetic ricalism, a close look at theories of the liverse, conceptions of man, problems of cl and self."

The reader who follows his close reasing will take an analytical look at himinand his present-day world—and at a sution

This reviewer ventures the prediction to the average reader will ponder at at length chapters six and seven where a author discusses "Robots and Intellectuals." At the heart of our problem is degrading, robot conception of man. I mmunism, a product of western thinker, is based on this conception. The auchor states categorically that there is a derence in degree but not essentially in a dependent of the degrading. "Communism," in the tit, is "the apotheosis of the western robot theory of man."

Aope lies in the dynamism which issues in the kind of an encounter with God with the prophets and Jews had, an enenter which gave strength to the contion of the dignity and essential worth of man. Our "task," so our Quaker author concludes, "is to rid our ears of the racket of ideas and explanations by which we seek vainly and miserably to deafen ourselves. It is to listen for encounters with God's facts." Of this he and we can be certain.

PAUL L. STURGES

Highways to Faith

Edited by David Wesley Soper. Philadelphia, The Westminster Press, 1954. 168 p. \$2.75.

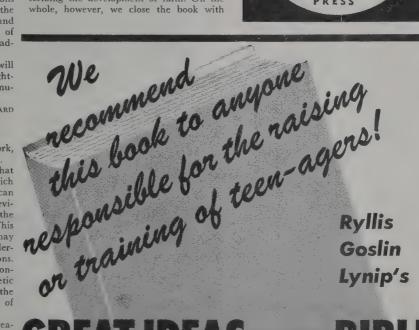
This book is unusual: it tells about lifesituations of interest to both ministers and laymen. It is a collection of stories, written in the first person, about people distinguished not by calling, position, or wealth, but by a common drive that leads to a personal relationship with Christ.

Yet each story is unique. A few of the tales give us moments of real beauty, others courage, and still more an insight into the agony that can come from trying to deny the charm of Christ. Occasionally there is a tendency to use cliches in describing the development of faith. On the whole, however, we close the book with

the feeling that Christ has really become the center in the lives of these "praying laymen."

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What's Happening?



Highlights of Annual Meeting of Division

CHICAGO, ILL. — "Sunday schools are subversive . . . of the tranquility which constitutes the happiness of society . . . and they are the vain, chimerical institution of a visionary projector." Thus Benjamin P. Browne, of the American Baptist Convention, quoted from a 1797 issue of the Gentlemen's Magazine in presenting dramatically the story of the development of Christian education. He was the speaker at the Fellowship Luncheon during the annual meeting of the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches in Cincinnati, February 7-13.

During a week of committee meetings, dinner meetings, and autonomous section meetings, more than 50 major addresses were delivered and the 1600 Christian educators on hand discussed every phase of Christian education in the home, the church, and the community.

Present were representatives from 39 cooperating denominations and the councils of churches and religious education in 34 states and Canada.

Emery Auditorium was packed for the Ecumenical Worship Service to hear National Council evangelist Charles B. Templeton and see Cleveland E. Dodge of New York receive the Russell Colgate Distinguished Service Citation.

"Producing an intelligent and growing commitment to God is the identical goal of both the evangelist and the Christian educator," declared Mr. Templeton. Christian teaching also must, he said, "help to provide the inner resources for living and provide the student with the facts upon which he may draw in making social and political decisions."

The section meetings concluded Thursday with a joint evening service of inspiration and dedication. At this worship service new section officers were installed and the department of theater arts of Denison University presented a drama, "Thor, with Angels," by the famous English dramatist, Christopher Fry.

Concern for religion in the public schools was a major exploratory objective.

DR. ROLFE LANIER HUNT, executive director of the new Department of Religion and Public Education, was concerned as to what to do about the questions children naturally ask. "When you remember that they see 'In God We Trust' on a nickel and read 'The Creator,' 'Divine Provi-

dence,' and the 'Supreme Judge' in the Declaration of Independence," he said, "you realize how this touches upon the task of the public schools." Dr. Hunt made clear that no one is suggesting a sectarian approach to the study of religion in the public schools.

Support of the public school program was also called for in the children's work section meetings by Dr. John I. Goodland of Emory University, Georgia, who said churches and parishoners "must support attempts to get adequate classroom space," and that some churches might offer the use of church classrooms that are empty during the week to meet emergency conditions.

In the Weekday Religious Education Section, Dr. Erwin L. Shaver, executive director of weekday religious education for the National Council, said that releasedtime religious education programs had been growing steadily in strength and numbers in recent years and that one of the hopes of the future was the provision of special church-school buildings near public schools, where weekday religious training could be conducted on a five-day-a-week basis. Nearly a third of the unaffiliated children are led to a church through the program, he said.

In the Leadership Section, DR. WILLIAM W. BIDDLE, director of community dynamics at Earlham College, challenged the church and the college to provide leadership-for a dynamic community. He said that colleges, in breaking away from religious affiliations, gained freedom from narrow sectarianism, but lost focus and purpose, which tended to turn education into a mere accumulation of facts and skills. He called for a "rediscovery of spiritual directions" for present-day needs.

Seemingly in answer to this, the Commission on Christian Higher Education issued a call for the First Quadrennial Convocation of Christian Colleges to be held at Denison University, Granville, Ohio, June 20-24.

In the Youth Work Section, MISS JEAN FRASER, director of the Youth Department of the World Council of Churches at Geneva, Switzerland, reported that young Americans in international work camps abroad are creating an important reservoir of good will toward the United States by helping to reconstruct communities devasted by war or natural catastrophe, improving refugee centers, and building church conference grounds. Hand in hand with this, the REV. A. WILSON CHEEK executive secretary of the United Christian Youth Movement, said funds from denominational and interdenominational



Marsh Photograph.

Participants in the Tuesday evening worship service at the Annual Meeting: Rev. Charles B. Templeton, who delivered the address; Mrs. James M. Dobley, vice mayor of Cincinnati, Bishop Henry Wise Hobson of the Diocese of Southern Ohio, Protestant Episcopal Church, and Dr. Gerald E. Knoff, executive secretary of the Division.

outh groups, have been quietly producing youth aid program and help for church outh organizations in Asia, Europe and Frica.

The importance of laymen in the tol church program was emphasized by R. IRA C. SASSAMAN, general secretary the Pennsylvania State Council of Chrisin Education. "Laymen set goals and olicies, and no program can be effective thout them," he said. "Too often the nance committee is considered the only oper place for them. Eyes of laymen can needs which no minister or director of igious education can ever discover.'

In the Adult Work Section, Miss Virat over fifty per cent of all women over are widowed, that if churches don't re their older women members oppornity for companionship with men their n age, the women may spend the rest their lives secluded with other women. hurch-sponsored club rooms," she said, ay be the answer."

Reporting on the Revised Standard Vern of the Bible, Dr. LUTHER A. WEIGLE, in emeritus of Yale Divinity School, d, "Acceptance and use of the RSV are elected in current sales figures." He anninced that sales of the various RSV tions had reached 2,647,000 since the ginal edition came off the press only 17 nths ago. In addition to this, he said t sales of the Revised Standard Version the New Testament, which appeared in 7, have passed 2,500,000.

Velcomed to the fellowship of the Dion were the United Student Christian lincil and the Student Volunteer Movent, which affiliated with the Division the National Council in 1953.

he following section chairmen were

dministration and Leadership: Rev. ID B. WALTHALL, Richmond, Va., sbyterian Church in the U.S.

dult Work: REV. J. D. MONTGOM-, Indianapolis, Disciples of Christ. hildren's Work: MARGARET CRAIN, adelphia, American Baptist Conven-

irectors: Rev. H. DALE SMALL, Kan-City, Mo., Second Presbyterian Church. aymen: MRS. ANDREW DALE, Colum-Tenn., Presbyterian Church in the

ditors: REV. WALTER N. VERNON, Nashville, Tenn., Methodist Church. issionary Education: EDWIN F. TEWKSv, Nashville, Tenn., Methodist Church. ational Denominational Executives: NATHANIEL F. FORSYTH, Nashville, a., Methodist Church.

istors: Rev. C. F. Jenkins, Colum-Ohio, Second Baptist Church.

ofessors and Research: REV. WILLIAM t, Evanston, Ill., Garrett Biblical In-

blishers: REV. EARL H. KURTZ, El-Ill., Church of the Brethren.

eekday Religious Education: ELIZA-M. HANNA, Cincinnati Council of

outh Work: REV. ROBERT KEMPIS, ourgh, Pa., United Presbyterian

ty Executives: REV. S. ALLAN WAT-

SON, Elgin, Ill., Elgin Council of Churches. State and Regional Executives: REV. W. HENRY SHILLINGTON, Columbus, Ohio, Ohio Council of Churches.

Plans Started for 1955 Sunday School Convention

CHICAGO, Ill. - At Cincinnati, Ohio, February 14 and 15, the General Convention Committee met to plan the Twenty-Third International Sunday School Convention, to be held July 27-31, 1955 at Cleveland, Ohio. Under the chairmanship of Dr. REUBEN H. MUELLER, Executive Secretary of the Board of Education of the Evangelical United Brethren Church, more than forty persons came together, representing denominational boards, state councils, the Canadian Council of Churches and the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of Churches.

The committee did intensive work on the theme and general objectives for the convention, the program outline and methods of publicizing the convention. Those actions are being sent to the denominations and councils for review and further suggestions.

DR. RALPH N. MOULD, Assistant Secretary Field Program, Presbyterian Church in the USA, was elected vice chairman of the General Convention Committee.

Plans call for the immediate production of a small flyer announcing the Twenty-Third International Sunday School Convention. This flyer will be ready for distribution in late spring of 1954.

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41 Bromfield Street Boston 8, Massachusetts signed particularly for weekday church school teachers will be held for the three weeks, July 6-26 at Oberlin Theological School, Oberlin, Ohio. Graduate credit is given for the work done in this school. Those desiring additional information should write to Dr. Leonard Stidley, Dean of the Theological School. Persons from any state may attend.

First Inter-Faith Travel Tour Announced

NEW YORK, N. Y. - An intercultural travel seminar to Europe and the Holy Land, the first of its kind ever sponsored for Protestant, Catholic and Jewish religious leaders and educators, has been organized by the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

The seminar, to be held from June 28 to August 6, will be led by ALLYN ROBIN-SON, director of the NCCJ Commission on Religious Organizations. The tour will include visits to key cities in twelve different countries. The focal points of the seminar, however, will be Israel, Rome and Geneva, where the American leaders will visit religious shrines and confer with top Jewish, Catholic and Protestant figures.

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UCYM Training Conferences, 1954

CHICAGO, Ill. - Plans are now under way for the 1954 Training Conferences of the United Christian Youth Movement. The purpose of these conferences is to provide interdenominational experience and training for young people who are responsible for leadership in their denomination or for interfellowship activities in their community youth council. Delegates to the conferences will include young people from sixteen to twenty-four years of age who have such responsibility in their own denominational youth fellowship or in their community youth council, and adult advisers who are giving leadership in interdenominational work.

These conferences are sponsored by the state Christian youth councils and the United Christian Youth Movement, Dates and locations of twelve of the conferences are here listed. Plans are tentative for two other conferences-one in the South Central region and one in Texas. Further information and details on any of these conferences may be obtained from the UCYM office, 79 East Adams Street, Chicago 3,

Eastern. August 15-22, Lake Winnipesau-

Pennsylvania. August 1-8, Camp Kanesatake, Spruce Creek.

Chesapeake Area. August 27-Sept. 4. Pe-Co-Meth Camp, Centerville, Md.

Southeastern. August 8-15, Johns River Camp, Lenoir, N.C.
Indiana. June 6-11. Riverdale Conference

Grounds, Bedford

Central, August 22-29, Conference Point Camp on Lake Geneva, Wisconsin.

Iowa. July 18-24. Camp Dodge, Des Moines.

Missouri. August 2-7.

Kansas. August 15-20, Camp Wood, Elm-

Oklahoma. August 8-14, Dwight Conference Grounds, Salisaw.

Colorado. June 13-19. Baptist Assembly, Black Forest.

Ohio. June 21-28. Wittenberg College, Springfield.

Laboratory School

July 6-26 at Oberlin Theological School, Oberlin, Ohio, for teachers of Weekday Christian Education. Write Dr. Leonard Stidley, Dean.

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Welcome Book-**Evanston Youth** Consultants

CHICAGO, Ill.—The second Assembly of the World Council of Churches wil bring together leaders of the Christian churches from all over the world, among them 120 youth consultants. These young people will also be sharing in other meetings in this country before and after the Assembly.

It is clear that the travel expenses to the United States of the young people who will attend these meetings will be a major financial problem. Since the great majority of them are not official delegates but only consultants, their expenses might not be paid by their member churches. Every effort will be made to encourage their churches, or the ecumenical bodies in their countries, to raise their expenses or at least part of them. But it is clear that some additional funds will be needed to supplement these resources in order to bring to the United States for these meetings the ablest young leaders of the churches.

In order to make these delegates feel welcome and at the same time help to alleviate this financial situation, the General Council of the United Christian Youth Movement proposed a "Welcome Book," An attempt will be made to have 5000 young people sign on pages which will be compiled into a book to be presented to the youth consultants at Evanston. For the privilege of extending such a greeting, a contribution of \$1.00 will

be made by each signer.

This means that every youth leader or officer should be an agent in the collection of welcoming signatures. In order to have some degree of standardization in the book, an instruction sheet has been prepared and is available from the UCYM office, 79 East Adams Street, Chicago 3 Illinois. All sheets for the book and all contributions must be in by July 31, 1954.

This plan was used very successfully by the young people of Norway at the Second World Conference of Christian Youth and by the youth of Canada in connection with the World Council of Christian Education meeting in Toronto.

Dr. Walzer New Editor, J. C. M. E.

NEW YORK, N.Y. - The REV. WIL-LIAM C. WALZER of the Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., has been elected director and editor of the Department of Adult Work of the Joint Commission on Missionary Education, Na tional Council of Churches. He succeed Dr. Leslie C. Sayre, who is now handling the Commission's Department of Promotion.

Dr. Walzer is a Methodist minister and was for six years professor of the history of Christianity at Scarritt College, in Nashville, Tennessee. He is a graduate of the Colgate Rochester Divinity School and of the Syracuse University School of Journalism and has the Ph.D. in church history from the University of Chicago.

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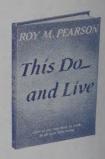




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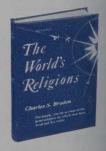
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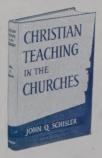


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